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VOL. XI.---NO. 34. WEEKLY EDITION. JULY 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1874.

Why the Postmaster General Resigned.

The causes which led to the sudden resignation of Postmaster General Cresswell, are yet a subject of comment at the capital. To-day a number of members of Congress laid it to the charges preferred against the Postmaster General in the matters of straw bids, contracts and other allegations reflecting upon his administration. It was stated that the charges would be renewed next session, that the report of exoneration was only an avenue of escape from the meshes of public censure and the law. The nature of these charges was fully given in these dispatches at the time of their presentation. Mr. Cresswell may have succeeded in some parts of his arduous official duties, but he little comprehended the full scope of the perquisites he had in view. Of these might be noted the notorious postal telegraph and savings bank schemes. The first was a job, and the second a dangerous advance in the direction of centralization.

Cresswell's Future Movements.

The suddent exit of Postmaster General Cresswell has given rise to divers rumors as to his future movements. One has it that he will be made Minister to Vienna, in place of Jay, who is *en route* for home. Another says that he will be elected President of the Hagerstown National bank, which, by act of Congress, was authorized to change its name and location to Washington.

Mr. Hale Accepts the Position.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, to whom the succession to the Postmaster Generalship has been offered, has accepted the office and expects to enter upon his duties on Monday next. This morning, in company with Speaker Blaine, he called upon the President. Mr. Hale has considerable local popularity. He is an ardent supporter of Blaine for the Presidency, and, with the immense patronage of the Postoffice Department under his control, can give material aid to his friend. His nomination would hardly be in the interest of the third term movement, of which so much is said.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1874.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day stated that the aggregate receipts from internal taxes for the fiscal year which ends to-morrow, will reach one hundred and two and a half millions. Before the panic he contemplated an estimate of one hundred and three to five millions, but reduced it to one hundred millions. The result shows a degree of recuperation even in excess of Commissioner Douglass' liberal estimate. There was a discouraging outlook during the first half of the year, but since that time business has taken a steady gain, and during the last three months of the year the gains have indicated unusual business activity in many of the branches subject to taxation.

Seven Hundred Clerks to be Dismissed.

Secretary Bristow remarked to-day that one of the most painful duties he has ever been called upon to perform, is that of the discharge of so many men and women, who have no other means of support than the compensation received from the government. The number is greater than has been generally stated. In the Treasury Department proper, four hundred will be dispensed with, and in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing about three hundred. The latter is necessitated by the decline of work in the printing of notes and securities. The Secretary, in the short time he has been in charge of the Treasury Department, has been engaged with his chiefs in looking over the lists prepared by them, upon which dismissals are to be made, and, as a rule, has retained only the most efficient clerks. To-morrow will be the last day for those who have been set down for dismissal.

Two Pocket Vetoes.

There were two bills which passed both Houses, and which failed to become laws in consequence of pocket vetoes, the President withholding his signature; one for the relief of Alexander Buck, and the other to prevent the killing of buffaloes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1874.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

for the month were $8,397,846; for the fiscal year, $101,578,960.

RESERVES OF NATIONAL BANKS—OPINION OF COMPTROLLER KNOX.

The Comptroller of the Currency has written the following letter, giving his construction of the new Currency act in reference to the reserves required to be held by national banks:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th inst. My construction of the act of June 20, 1874, in reference to the reserves of the national banks, is that the reserve upon circulation is abolished, but that national banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposit as provided in sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the National Bank act, a certain proportion of which must be kept on hand, and a certain other proportion with their reserve agents in the cities enumerated in the section referred to. The banks are also required to keep an amount equal to five per cent. of their circulation on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, which amount may be deducted from the aggregate amount of the reserve required to be kept upon the deposits.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX,

Comptroller.

To Geo. L. Otis, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

SALE OF GOLD IN JULY,

TREASURER SPINNER PERFORMING HIS PART OF THE NEW FINANCE PROGRAMME.

Treasurer Spinner has issued a circular respecting the deposit of United States notes by national banks for the redemption of their circulating notes, as required by sections second and third of the Currency bill, approved June 22. Every national bank, national gold banks excepted, is requested to cause to be deposited in the Treasurer's office an amount of United States notes equal to five per centum of its circulation. In estimating the circulation upon which the percentage is required there must be included all notes of its own issue in possession of a bank as well as those in actual circulation, and there should also be included any amount that may have been returned to the Comptroller of the Currency by the bank, and for which it is to receive new currency. The United States notes may be sent to the Treasurer under the control of the Treasury Department, with the Adams Express Company, and under the same regulations as are prescribed for the forwarding of notes and currency of the United States for redemption. The expenses of transportation will be paid by the Department, which will thereafter be reimbursed for such expenses. If any bank shall prefer, it may forward the required amount by its draft on New York, Boston or Philadelphia, drawn in favor of the Treasurer of the United States, and payable in United States notes; if so drawn and paid in such notes, credit will be given to the bank when collected. If payment is not made in United States notes, the draft will be returned to the bank, and a deposit of such notes required to be made by express. Additional deposits will be made to each bank for its deposit, when compelled, by remittance to it of a certificate in proper form.

MINING MATTERS AT STRAITSVILLE, O.

The Union Holds Out Against Present Prices--Threats of Violence--Trouble Between Operators Reduces Coal to Nine Cents a Bushel.

COLUMBUS, O., June 29.—The coal operators at Straitsville are making a final attempt to put the miners into their mines, and thus far the leaders of the union refuse to allow their men to go to work at the prices proposed. The mines will all be filled with colored men by July 4th, and then the white miners will be compelled to look for work elsewhere. It is reported that at Danville about one hundred white men desire to resume work, but are deterred by threats of violence and that the destruction of property by fire. On the 22d of this month the coal dealers doing business here made an agreement, fixing the price of coal at eleven dollars per hundred bushel, and twelve dollars when bought in small quantities. one prominent dealer, who was compelled to be at his mines, complains that other dealers took advantage of his absence and, to get even, sold his coal at one cent per bushel lower than the rate agreed on. The others broke up the combination, and coal has been dropping all day, and to-night is quoted at nine cents per bushel, the lowest figure it has sold at for about ten years, and there are further reductions possible if large operators get excited.

International Yacht Race.

DETROIT, June 29.—The international yacht race took place at Put-in Bay to-day. The wind blew fresh. The "Ina," of Toronto, which won the flag last year, was ruled out for non-compliance with the rules. The "Cora," of Detroit, came in first; time, 6 hours, 13 minutes and 30 seconds. The "Cuthbert," of Coburg, Ontario, came in second, and the "Lena," of Detroit, third. Eight yachts competed.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

Further Extracts from Tilton's Statement--- Offer of Beecher to Send Him to Europe ---Plymouth Sunday School at Beecher's Summer Home.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Among the documents which Theodore Tilton includes in his long open letter to Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon on what is known as the Beecher and Tilton scandal is the following, under date of May 1, 1874:

HENRY WARD BEECHER: Sir—Mr. T. B. Carpenter mentions to me your saying to him that under certain condition, involving certain disavowals by me, a sum of money would be raised with which to send me with my family to Europe for a term of years. The occasion compels me to state explicitly, that so long as life and self respect continue to exist together in my breast, I shall be debarred from receiving, either directly or indirectly, any presents or other favors at your hands. The reason for this feeling on my part you know so well that I will spare you the statement of it.

Yours truly,

THEODORE TILTON.

Tilton follows this with a reference to what he declares a fact, that although he had received from the clerk of Plymouth Church, on the 18th of May, a communication announcing that his (Tilton's) offer to appear for trial had been read by Rev. Mr. Holliday, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, and submitted to the Examining Committee, by whom it had been rejected, Mr. Holliday had some forty days afterward emphatically denied, to several newspaper reporters, that such offer had ever been received, and branded the whole story as false from beginning to end. Rev. Dr. Bacon having in his speech characterized Mr. Beecher as the most magnanimous of men, and referred to Mr. Tilton as a dog and a knave, leading the public to infer that the latter was in some way a creature of Mr. Beecher's bounty, Mr. Tilton states he called Mr. Beecher's attention to the offensiveness of the statement, and insisted on its correction by either that gentleman or himself.

Mr. Tilton closes his letters to Rev. Dr. Bacon as follows: "If the public have heretofore considered my silence as inexplicable, let my sufficient motive be now seen in that forbearance which I felt morally bound to show to a man who had sent me a written and absolute apology; but my duty to continue this forbearance ceased when the spirit of that apology was violated to my injury by its author or his agents. This violation has been multitudinous, and they threaten to multiply it in the future, forcing me to protect myself against injurious measures which the author of this apology has since permitted his church to take against me without protest on his part. The list of these injuries to me which have been greatly aggravated by your writings, have put me before my countrymen in the character of a base, ungrateful monster, whom no trust is foreign to my nature and life. Under the accumulating weight of this odium, unjustly bestowed on me, neither patience nor duty demands any longer my silence."

Mr. Beecher is now on his farm at Peekskill, and to-day the children, teachers and friends of Plymouth Sunday School go there to celebrate the pastor on the occurrence of the sixty-first anniversary of his birthday.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT COLUMBUS.

The Grand Jury Censured for its Action in Liquor Cases---Three Hundred Prominent Citizens Express Themselves.

COLUMBUS, June 29.—About three hundred prominent citizens held a meeting at City Hall to-night, to give expression to their feelings relative to the recent action of the Grand Jury in refusing to listen to testimony in regard to violations of the liquor laws of the State in this city. Prominent and influential speeches were made by Hon. C. N. Olds and Judge James L. Bates, after which a preamble and resolutions were adopted, declaring that the recent action of the Grand Jury was such as to endanger the rights of both good citizens and criminals, and calculated to bring disgrace upon our city and citizens as a body, and that violated their oaths are amenable to public censure, and requesting the trustees of wards and townships to return good and true men to serve as jurors.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Conviction and Sentence of an Embezzling Democratic Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 26, 1874.

J. B. Koch, a Democrat and ex-Treasurer of Wayne county, Ohio, was this day, at an extra session of court, found guilty of embezzling the funds of this county. It being a criminal offense, he was sentenced to one year's confinement in the State penitentiary and to pay a fine of double the amount of the defalcation, which is twenty thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars. The trial has been prolonged for several years, during which time considerable interest has been manifested, and the final result was watched for with much anxiety. Mr. Koch is some sixty-seven years old, and, prior to the developments of his offense, bore an irreproachable character.

Alleged Forger Commits Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HAMILTON, O., June 26, 1874.

J. B. Underwood, living near Oxford, Ohio, last night committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He had been indicted in the United States Court for forgery. The officers were at his house, and had made known their errand, when he asked time to change his shirt, and stepping into an adjoining room, committed the act.

Suicide at Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 29, 1874.

A man by the name of Dilyard committed suicide last night, about twelve o'clock, by taking laudanum. Deceased had been under the influence of liquor for several days past. He was about fifty years of age and leaves a large family.

Murder Trial at Waterloo, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WATERLOO, IND., June 29, 1874.

A murder was committed last Tuesday evening by Alamander Inman, who killed Jno. Burtnett, of Knox county, Ohio, two miles from here, and robbed him of sixty dollars. The dying man was found in a short time by a passer-by, who got help and brought him to town. Inman in the meantime, went to the house of a widow near by, informed her that he had committed the deed, and counted the money before her. The trial commenced to-day.

Congressman Sloss, of Alabama, Shoots the Defamer of His Daughter.

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.—A special to the *Commercial* from Tuscumbia, Alabama, June 26th, contains the following:

Col. Sloss ago, George F. Long, of good fame and family, was forbidden by Hon. J. H. Sloss, a member of Congress from this district, from having any communication with his daughter. Long, indignant, denounced Sloss and assailed the girl's character, asserting his own great intimacy. Sloss came home from Washington on Friday evening, and heard the facts from his daughter Sunday evening. He stood in a window of his room in the second story of his house, and shot Long, who was on the opposite side of the street. Four buckshot entered Long, one in the skull, another through the neck and two in the body. The doctors say Long cannot live. Sloss confessed the deed and is now in the hands of the Sheriff.

CASUALTIES.

Decapitated by a Saw

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TYNER CITY, IND., June 26, 1874.

This morning, at Beebe's saw mill, an unknown German fell on to the saw, which was rapidly revolving. The saw cut his head off in a second, and also cut off one arm. He has no friends in this country, and his name is even unknown. He had been employed here but a short time.

Great Loss of Life by the Late Storms.

BATHURST, N. B., June 26.—The gale of last week resulted in the loss of thirty-two lives along the eastern coast of New Brunswick, nineteen being fishermen. Four barks and nine schooners were stranded, and about thirty fishing boats wrecked.

Fatal Nitro-Glycerine Explosion Near Parker's City.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 26.—A man named John E. Osborne was blown to atoms this morning near Parker's City, by the explosion of one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine which he was transporting in his wagon. The horse and wagon were also annihilated.

FIRE RECORD.

Crop of Broom Corn Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., June 29, 1874.

The barn of Jacob Crawford, two miles east of this city, burned to the ground last evening with 6,000 dollars worth of broom corn.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1874.

LATE HAVANA ADVICES—FOUR HUNDRED SPANIARDS SHOT IN COLD BLOOD—GOVERNMENT STRENGTH IN THE FIELD.

A Havana letter of recent date says that the Cubans report that a convoy of four hundred men, together with forty cart loads of provisions, have been captured by the Cubans in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, and the total number of four hundred Spaniards had been shot in retaliation for the shooting of the Cubans. The *Diario* states that the Spanish forces in the field operating against the Cubans, number sixty thousand men. Of this number forty thousand are supposed to be guarding the cultivation districts, ten thousand on the sick list and elsewhere, and ten thousand are engaged in active pursuit of the enemy. These ten thousand men, it says, are not sufficient to pursue six thousand or eight thousand men who are well acquainted with the country.

BANKING HOUSE SUSPENDED—FLIGHT OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The banking house of Lassing, Wies & Co., doing business in Chatham street, suspended payment this afternoon. An old partner claimed everything on a judgment for money advanced. The present partners have taken to flight and no assets are left for the creditors, many of whom gathered around the building this afternoon clamoring for their deposits.

MR. BEECHER CONSULTS WITH HIS FRIENDS —IT IS DEEMED BEST TO MAKE NO EXPLANATIONS FOR A WEEK.

At a consultation on the Tilton letter last evening, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and several friends, Mr. Beecher is reported to have said that, personally, he was opposed to say anything publicly in reply to Tilton's charges. He believed the only effect of utterance would be to prolong the discussion of the case, while, if silence was preserved, the end would be speedily reached. He assured the gentlemen that his bearing towards a silent policy was in no way caused by any fear of consequences to himself by a discussion; his desire was simply to get out of the difficulty with as little injury to others as possible. He knew that by speaking he could end the matter so far as he was personally concerned, but he also thought that continued silence on his part would shortly have the same effect, and entertaining that opinion, he could see nothing to be gained by any demonstration.

Professor Raymond admired the forbearance which Mr. Beecher had all along exhibited in this matter, and was sure the congregation did the same; but he thought it questionable whether forbearance had not ceased to be a virtue. Mr. Beecher knew, a Christian duty to be magnanimous, but the question in his mind was whether forbearance and magnanimity were convertible terms in this connection.

Mr. Shearman, a lawyer and the Clerk of the church, said that it it were necessary to say anything in reply to the scandal, it could be said very briefly. The whole thing was involved in an apologetic letter, and he thought all that was necessary was to show, as it could be done, that the letter cited by Tilton was never written by Mr. Beecher, and that nothing resembling it exists.

Mr. Beecher then remarked that they would all be in a better condition to determine what ought to be done a week hence and, since he saw no immediate necessity for action, he thought it would be just as well to give the question a week's further consideration before determining anything. In that spirit the counsel dissolved.

THE OFFERED TRIP TO EUROPE.

F. B. Carpenter, the artist whom Tilton speaks of in connection with a proposition to raise a sum of money to enable himself and family to go to Europe for a few years, has been interviewed. Mr. Carpenter says: "A few days after the adjournment of the counsel, I had occasion to call upon Mr. Beecher at his house in connection with a matter wholly discon nected from this scandal. In the course of some friendly conversation, I mentioned the fact to Mr. Beecher that Tilton had just finished his book, on which he had been engaged for a year. I added that the excitement of the Council had depressed him considerably, and that in conversation with several of his friends, wished he could go to Europe. Mr. Beecher said he thought it would be an excellent thing for him to do. In reply to a suggestion that pecuniary business embarrassments stood in the way, Mr. Beecher said that if Tilton desired to go, the means would be provided. I did not understand from anything he said that Mr. Beecher, that he made this proposition in order to secure Mr. Tilton's silence in regard to the scandal. The matter only came up incidentally. I had not come to speak to Mr. Beecher on this subject, and he could hardly have expected that I would bring it up. I told Mr. Tilton what Mr. Beecher had said, and it enraged him greatly; although it was a long time afterward that I learned that he had written to Mr. Beecher about the thing.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1874.

MR. BEECHER AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH—NO ALLUSION TO THE TILTON LETTER—HAND-SHAKING AND EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE.

Perhaps the largest congregation ever seen in Plymouth Church attended this morning, the announcement having been made that Mr. Beecher would preach his last sermon previous to his summer vacation. After the regular introductory service, Mr. Beecher read the 54th chapter of Isaiah, taking as the text of his sermon the 6th verse, and in the course of remarks at the close of the discourse the greatest attention was paid. The regular attendants were well pleased, and the crowd of curious hardly a good sermon, but looked somewhat disappointed that there was no reference made by Mr. Beecher to the letter of Theodore Tilton. When the services were over, the members of Plymouth Church and a number of strangers crowded up to the platform whereon Mr. Beecher stood, and a general handshaking which continued for some time, took place. Mr. Beecher looked his pleasantest, and evidently, "the thunderbolt" had not struck him. When he had shaken hands with nearly all who could get within reach and had listened meantime to kind expressions from the more distant, Mr. Beecher left the church.

DANGER FEARED FROM THE CROTON RESERVOIR—A COLLAPSE IMMINENT.

Inhabitants of the northern part of the city are becoming alarmed at the condition of the Croton Aqueduct, which is said to be in a dangerous condition in places. It is claimed there is no way now of cutting off the water while repairs could be made, and there is imminent danger of a collapse at any time without warning, which would deprive the city of water altogether and deluge nearly two square miles of the neighborhood.

THE CONVICTED POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The *Herald* intimates that Mayor Havemeyer has already accepted, or will to-morrow accept the resignations of Police Commissioners Charlick and Bosworth, and reappoint them to the same positions before official notice can be received from Governor Dix of the vacancies caused by their conviction of misdemeanors.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1874.

MORE TESTIMONY IN THE BEECHER CASE.

Wm. F. West, who is mentioned by Theodore Tilton in his letter to Rev. Leonard Bacon, has addressed a letter to the same clergyman, in which, while he regrets exceedingly that statements contained in Tilton's letter compel him again to take part in this unhappy controversy, he says: "First, the charges against Tilton were made nearly two months previous to my interview with him, and not a few weeks afterwards, as stated in his letter. Second, at the time when they were made they were intended to secure the conviction of Tilton, if he were guilty, to remove the stain which rested on the church, and to vindicate its pastor. They were not an indirect and insincere method of investigating one man under the false pretense of investigating another."

The French Communists in London have issued a revolutionary manifesto which is widely circulated in France, notwithstanding the efforts or the police to stop it on the Belgian frontier and at the ports. It says of the religion (or irreligion) of the Commune:

"We are atheists, because man will never be free till he has driven the idea of God from his mind and reason. It is independence that this falsehood, the source of all others, should be denied, because, by means of it, man has been confined, enslaved, robbed and martyred. The Communist is free humanity forever from this ghost of its past wretchedness, this cause of its present misery. The priest has no place in the Commune; every religious form and organization must be proscribed."

This surpasses even the standard publications of the International. The doctrines reminds us of the days of the French Revolution, but they may fairly be regarded as showing the belief of the Communists.

THE most approved style of cremation has been invented by a Leipsic professor, and is simple, pious and cheap. The corpse is lowered into a smoothly walled room where no other objects can be found. Nothing touches it but the air, heated to a whiteglow intensity, the oxygen of which combines with atoms of the organic structure. Only the ashes remain, and these can be gathered up unmixed with foreign substances. The cost of burning a body by this process is about two dollars. An architect is engaged in constructing a cremation oven according to this model in Dresden, and if the prospective trials prove satisfactory the communes of both Dresden and Leipsic have declared their readiness to adopt the system.

POLITICAL.

State.

THE PROSPECT IN INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 25, 1874.

The primary election comes off on Saturday next, and candidates are busy. It is generally conceded that Laird, the farmers' candidate, will beat General White for Congress, and that Colonel Porter will be nominated for Senate, Ruffner for President Judge, Crawford and Kinter for Assembly, Allison for District Attorney, and Lahr for Register.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS OF INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., June 29, 1874.

The Republican primary elections were held last Saturday. The nominations are as follows: President Judge, J. P. Blair; Congress, General Harry White; Senate, D. S. Porter; District Attorney, S. Cunningham; Assembly, J. K. Thompson and W. T. Kinter; Register, Samuel Lewis; Commissioner, Frank Mabon; Surveyor, E. Paige. General White's majority was one hundred and seventy-three; Blair's over three hundred.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 29, 1874.

The Republican County Convention today nominated the following ticket: Congress, Silas J. Madin, of Brookville, by acclamation; State Senate, R. C. Winslow, of Punxatawney; Assembly, Isaac C. Jordan; County Commissioner, S. A. Hunter; Auditor, John H. Robinson; Coroner, Dr. W. J. McKnight; Surveyor, Jas. Caldwell. A. Weaver was re-elected Chairman of the County Committee.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS OF WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, PA., June 29, 1874.

The Republican Convention of Warren county nominated Lewis E. Watson for Congress, A. W. Stone for the Senate, George W. Allen for Assembly, Myron Dunham for Commissioner and Robert E. Miller for Treasurer.

ERIE COUNTY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., June 28, 1874.

Hon. Carlton B. Curtis was renominated for Congress at the primary nominating election on the 27th inst., over D. B. McCreary, by a large majority, carrying all the six wards of this city.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following are the regular Republican nominations in Philadelphia:

FOR CONGRESS.

First district—Chapman Freeman.
Second district—Charles O'Neill.*
Third district—Samuel J. Randall.
Fourth district—Wm. D. Kelley.*
Fifth district—A. C. Harmer.*

FOR STATE SENATE.

Second district—David Mouat.
Fourth district—Christian Kneass.
Fifth district—Jos. Bell.
Sixth district—A. K. Dunkel.
Seventh district—Hiram Horter.
Eighth district—Samuel Grant.

In the First and Third districts Messrs. Alexander and Lamon hold over.

FOR ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

First district—William Douglass and John Graham.
Second district—Jesse Tittermary and William Watson.
Third district—Amar Redstreak.
Fourth district—Thomas Hamilton.
Fifth district—Emile J. Peterhoff.
Sixth district—Richard Bowen.
Seventh district—William Bardsley and William Patterson.
Eighth district—Edward A. Good.
Ninth district—Charles M. Betts.
Tenth district—George W. Hill.
Eleventh district—Henry Glazier.
Thirteenth district—George Green.
Fourteenth district—John M. Vogeles.*
Fourteenth district—James Devereaux.
Fifteenth district—Henry H. Hahn, John E. Reyburn and Morris Morris.
Sixteenth district—John Tellacker.
Seventeenth district—Thomas J. Chandler.
Eighteenth district—Wm. J. Roney* and Geo. Bakeoven.
Nineteenth district—Capt. Gillespie, Thos. J. Rice and Wm. Ringgold.
Twentieth district—John N. Wood* and F. W. Quirk.
Twenty-first district—Josephus Yeakel.
Twenty-second district—Jas. M. Scott.
Twenty-third district—Chas. B. Salter*.
Twenty-fourth district—James Newell*.
Twenty-fifth district—Morris Fox.
Twenty-sixth district—Jos. Souder and Harry O'Neill.*
Twenty-seventh district—John Lee.
Twenty-eighth district—Frank Fredericks.

*Renominated.

IN the Fifth Congressional district the friends of Hon. Leonard Myers, one of the Democratic members of that district, thrown by the new apportionment into the same district with Harmer, withdrew and put Myers in nomination as an independent candidate. He had 47 votes to 101 for Harmer.

In the Seventh Senatorial district the sanething occurred. The friends of Benjamin C. Thomas withdrew and held a separate convention, nominating Thomas. He had 37 votes, while Horter, who was nominated in the other convention, had over 50.

The fight in the First Congressional district between Freeman and George Handy Smith was also close; but, with these exceptions, the nominations were made harmoniously.

Mr. Christian Kneass, nominated in the Fourth Senatorial district, succeeds McClure.

T. S. Strohecker, of Venango county, declines to be a candidate for Assembly. Mr. S. is a Granger.

The Hollidasburg *Register* still insists that Hon. S. S. Blair is not a candidate for Congress.

The Republican primary elections in Lancaster county will be held on the 15th of August.

J. A. Stober, F. U. Gantz, Amos H. Mylin and William McGowan are the latest Republican announcements for Assembly in Lancaster county.

On Saturday last the Republicans of Snyder county nominated Colonel Samuel Alleman for Congress, and George Alfred Schoch for Assembly.

The Republican primary meetings in Huntingdon county will be held on Saturday, August 8th, and the convention on Tuesday, August 11th.

The Altoona *Radical* states that another political organization, called the "Young 76ers," has been formed in that city. It is said to be a scheme of soft money and hard whisky principles.

Montgomery county now rejoices in the possession of ten boroughs, viz.: Norristown, Pottstown, Conshohocken, Bridgeport, North Wales, Lansdale, Hatboro, Jenkintown, Green Lane and West Conshohocken. The latter three are not yet incorporated.

The Democrats of Clarion county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Martin Williams, J. H. Wilson; Commissioner, George T. Henry; Auditor, W. R. Boyles. The Congressional conferees were instructed to support the best and most available man.

At a meeting of the Senatorial Conference, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Columbia, Sullivan and Montour, Dewitt Bodine, of Lycoming, was elected Senatorial delegate to the Republican State Convention, and instructed to support Colonel Kinney, of Columbia, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Mongomery County Republican Executive Committee met at Norristown on Thursday, and decided upon holding the convention to nominate candidates for county officers, and to select six delegates to represent Montgomery in the State Convention, at the court house at that place on the first Monday in August.

The Bucks county Democratic Standing Committee of selected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Nathan C. James, Senatorial delegate; Harman Yerkes, Hiram Scarborough, Representative delegates. Samuel Darrah and Charles R. Bicking, are additional delegates, having been chosen at the County Convention held last fall. The committee passed resolutions of instruction for Henry P. Ross for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Democratic press of the State is attempting to make political capital by spreading the report that a coalition has been formed between the Philadelphia and the Allegheny Republicans to capture the Lieutenant Governorship and Chief Justiceship to be divided between the two. Will some of these wise editors please to tell us what this falsehood, the source of all others, should be denied, because, by means of it, man has been confined, enslaved, robbed and martyred. The Communist is free humanity forever from this ghost of its past wretchedness, this cause of its present misery. The priest has no place in the Commune; every religious form and organization must be proscribed."

This surpasses even the standard publications of the International. The doctrines reminds us of the days of the French Revolution, but they may fairly be regarded as showing the belief of the Communists.

THE most approved style of cremation has been invented by a Leipsic professor, and is simple, pious and cheap. The corpse is lowered into a smoothly walled room where no other objects can be found. Nothing touches it but the air, heated to a whiteglow intensity, the oxygen of which combines with atoms of the organic structure. Only the ashes remain, and these can be gathered up unmixed with foreign substances. The cost of burning a body by this process is about two dollars. An architect is engaged in constructing a cremation oven according to this model in Dresden, and if the prospective trials prove satisfactory the communes of both Dresden and Leipsic have declared their readiness to adopt the system.

received, not a single Republican newspaper in Illinois or Indiana hesitates to enthusiastically indorse and support the tickets and platform of the Republican conventions of those States.

Three hundred and twenty-five delegates, representing 167 leagues, who constituted the Women's State Temperance Convention, at Springfield, Ohio, resolved that they would oppose the giant evil of intemperance, "not as partisans, but as Christian citizens."

FIFTH IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Republican Convention in the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, held at Cedar Rapids yesterday, nominated by acclamation Hon. Jas. Wilson for re-election. In the Eighth Iowa District J. W. McDill was also nominated for re-election.

A very weak convention of Iowa Anti-Monopolists (so-called) assembled at Des Moines yesterday. About two hundred delegates were present. The platform adopted is longer than Washington's farewell address, and that portion relating to the finances is one of the greatest curiosities in its way of modern times. It roars so loudly about specie in the preface and sings so dove-like regarding currency in the epilogue that the reader would imagine he was reading two distinct platforms adopted by two very different conventions, were he not assured that the Anti-Monopolists actually did it all themselves. The other parts smack decidedly of the old Democracy, with the exception of the temperance resolution, which created a row, as was very natural. It is evident that the Iowa patriots are after votes which they will not get, and after glory, which they can never overtake.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Feet, Big and Little.

The celebrated anatomist, Prof. Hyrtl, of the Vienna University, recently opened one of his lectures to his class with the singular question: "Which is the most beautiful foot considered from the anatomical standpoint?" and then said: "It is remarkable that there can be so many diverse opinions on this point. While the Persians and Chinese look upon a small, slender and graceful foot (if a lady's foot) as an ideal one, the anatomist utterly rejects it as beautiful, and only the large, long and broad foot is the ideal one in his eyes. Even the greatest classical writers of antiquity—Horace, Catuliousand others—who had great appreciation of feminine beauty, never mentioned, in the description of their beloved, their small feet. The people belonging to the Celtic race have small feet, and the Hindoos especially have such small feet and hands that they may be envied by many European Countesses. The native troops of the English army in India possess in England their armory, where peculiar kinds of weapons are constructed for these troops, because the hands and feet are much too small to grasp with ease. The great beauties of Europe—the Italians—have really long and broad feet."

AN ENTIRE NEW CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is making extensive preparations to retire the whole of the filthy and mutilated national bank currency, and replace it with fresh new currency, as provided in the third section of the new currency law.

Under previous law the renewal of worn and mutilated national bank notes was necessarily slow, as the issuance of only new law sums of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof, of miscellaneous notes, the issues of one or numerous banks, may be sent to Treasury to yield to the demand in devotion to the Republican party and Republican principles; to no one in a lifelong devotion to the advancement of the material interests of the country, is it more eminently proper for us to state in this connection, that Hon. W. S. Moore, of Washington county (the sitting member) is a candidate in this way for re-election. John W. Walace, of Luzerne county, who formerly represented this district in Congress, is also an aspirant for the position. It is pleasant to know that a man who can retain the most cordial sentiments of regard for these gentlemen, and that any ambition for political preferment, which any of us may have, will not operate to impair those personal relations which have always existed. The whole matter is now submitted to the proper tribunal—the people—for adjudication and final decision, and we shall cheerfully acquiesce.

The following is a list of the delegates elected from Philadelphia to attend the Republican State Convention, which is to nominate candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First district—Harry L. Taggart.
Second district—Lieutenant William L. Smith.
Third district—Thomas J. Smith.
Fourth district—James Newell.
Fifth district—Joseph Josephs.
Sixth district—General H. H. Bingham.
Seventh district—Charles C. Corcoran.
Eighth district—John Thompson.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

First district—Martin Slack and Edward Logue.
Second district—Edward Hilferty and Henry W. Mitchell.
Fourth district—Theodore Stratton.
Fifth district—Edward F. Houston.
Sixth district—Charles W. Ridgway.
Ninth district—C. H. Williamson.
Tenth district—Andrew Alexander.
Twelfth district—Benjamin V. Thomas.
Thirteenth district—David T. Smith.
Fourteenth district—Jacob Wildemere.
Fifteenth district—Thomas Daniels, Chas. N. Mann and Jonathan Brock.
Sixteenth district—David Craig.
Seventeenth district—Thomas H. Spence.
Nineteenth district—David Martin, Henry Smith and Adam Meyers.
Twentieth district—James McManes and Samuel D. Strock.
Twenty-third district—Robt. W. Mackey.
Twenty-fourth district—Samuel Jamison.
Twenty-seventh district—W. Ellwood Rowan.
Twenty-eighth district—Hon. William B. Mann.

Ohio.

RICHLAND COUNTY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 29, 1874.

The Democratic primary meetings held on Saturday, resulted in the selection of the following county ticket: Prosecuting Attorney, R. B. McCrary; Recorder, A. H. Littler; Infirmary Director, William Fass; Commissioner, Daniel M. Snyder; Coroner, J. M. McLaughlin. The whole number of votes cast was 1,142.

Oregon.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The following is the official vote of Oregon for the offices named: Congressman, Ladow, Democrat, 9,642; Williams, Republican, 9,340; Davenport, Independent, 6,350.

Vermont.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, VT., June 25.—The Democratic Convention to nominate State officers was held to-day. George L. Wateman presided. The Convention nominated for Governor, Hon. W. H. H. Bingham; for Lieutenant Governor, Henry Chase; for Treasurer, Otis Chamberlain. Resolutions were adopted renewing devotion to the Democratic party, favoring the repeal of the prohibitory law and the adoption of a stringent license law, and hailing with joy the prospect of the early completion of the Canghnawga canal, as beneficial alike to the farmer, manufacturer,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

THE duties on imports received at the Philadelphia Custom House last week amounted to $16,230 83. It may be a "slow" city, but it has brisk business ways.

THE general impression in business circles is that the summer recess this season will be unusually short, and that the fall trade will commence much earlier than usual.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we reproduce from the New York *Bulletin* a condensed summary of the condition of the National banks of the United States on the first of May.

THE back-pay crowd is rapidly thinning out. DONNAN, of Iowa, follows LOWE, of Kansas, in declining a re-election. The real reason for these numerous declinations is the one which JACK gave for not eating his supper—because he couldn't get it.

IT APPEARS that Congress did, after all, enact a press law giving to the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction of criminal libel, no matter where printed, provided a copy of the publication containing the libelous matter gets into the district.

SOME of the papers are inclined to give Secretary BRISTOW all the credit for reducing the clerical force in his department, but are mistaken in doing so. It was Congress that cut down the force. The Secretary has only the unpleasant duty left of selecting the victims for the Congressional ax.

SOME surly Mississippi Bourbon, writing to the *Courier-Journal* of the condition of political affairs in that State, grudgingly admits that both liberty and equality exist there, but, he adds, they are the liberty and equality of degradation and despair. Now, what did he degrade himself for? And if JUDAS himself repented, why should he despair?

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives a tabulated return of reports of crops received in answer to circulars sent out by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. It contains reports from over 100 prominent shipping points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in all but about ten the report is "good crops." Bad crops are the exception and good crops the rule.

NORTH CAROLINA leads off in the elections of this year, and the political cauldron in that State begins to simmer quite hotly. The tar-heel Democracy seem determined that their leaders who took prominent part in the raids, whippings and murders of the Ku-Klux organization, many of whom were indicted in the United States Court, shall be elevated to high judicial position, because of their services to the party as members of that infamous organization. Several of these precious gentry have therefore been nominated by the Democrats as candidates for Judges and Solicitor. If the campaign is properly conducted, the Republicans ought to be able to sweep the State.

DR. DIO LEWIS, who headed the Temperance Crusade, does not believe in Prohibition. In a recent speech he is reported as saying:

"He had the right to be infidel or devil, and nobody could gainsay him, although they might mourn for him. You may say to a woman, 'Don't wear corsets,' but for heaven's sake don't pass a law against it, or they will wear them to all eternity. If you pass a law regulating what a man shall eat or drink, you may make him love just what you desire to take from him. He believed that the central point of a true life was personal liberty, and argued that the Washingtonian or moral suasion movement was God's own method in which to reform a nation of drunkards. In every community where you try to enforce the law there is chaos and anger, and you cannot carry Divine love in one hand and a black whip in another."

HON. HARRY WHITE has carried his own county for Congress, after a bitter personal fight to which, we think, he never should have been subjected; and the people of his native county have honored themselves in honoring him. He is a true, sound, reliable Republican; of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity; and having rendered faithful service in the ranks for many years, he well deserved the promotion for which he has had to make a fierce struggle. His district comprises five counties—Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Jefferson and Indiana. He has carried two of these —Indiana and Forest; Clarion has decided in favor of Judge CAMPBELL; Jefferson for SILAS J. MARLIN, and Armstrong for one of her own citizens whose name we have not yet heard. The nomination of either of these gentlemen would be satisfactory; but no one of them has higher qualifications or stronger claims than Gen. HARRY WHITE.

IT BEGINS to look as though the mass of capital lying unemployed for so many months will presently find legitimate and inviting opportunities for its exercise. We have already noted the cheerful tone of the New York press with regard to the business outlook. In other leading centers, East and West, a like buoyant spirit obtains. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "The Fall trade is not only likely to be profitable, but it will begin earlier than usual," and observes that a considerable demand for money is springing up. The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices,

"An increasing hopefulness as to the future in nearly all financial and commercial departments, with an evident improvement in the current traffic in many descriptions of merchandise, the fall trade, it is believed, will early manifest increased spirit, the first evidence of which will be more inquiry for money, followed by higher rates of interest."

And the Boston *Journal* remarks that whilst the depression may not be fully lifted during this month and the next—

"There is every indication of a good fall trade, which manufacturers and merchants, though given to over-brilliant anticipations, place much reliance upon. The good crops are to furnish the basis of this confidence which is to reanimate industry and inspire trade, while stocks of goods and merchandise are low all over the country, for no one has bought freely since the money panic of September, 1873, and the spring business of that year was rather a late and slim one."

We have had the ebb and the depression —the same law will presently bring us the revival and the flow.

A NOVEL PILGRIMAGE.

A deputation consisting of a hundred farm laborers, travelling from village to village and from county to county, not in search of work, but for the mere purpose of pleading their own cause with their countrymen, would certainly seem to be a new kind of pilgrimage in England. The deputation, according to a dispatch in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, set out from New Market amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a great multitude of fellow laborers assembled to behold their departure. Such a fact by itself indicates a long advance of English civilization in the course of the last fifty or sixty years. Though grossly neglected by their superiors in station, though for the most part illiterate and the most ignorant of English workmen these men are wiser than their fathers and grandfathers who, when oppressed as they thought by the introduction of labor saving machinery, broke out into riot and violence. Whatever some of the laborers of to-day might be willing or inclined to do, if left to their own guidance, most of the class seem never to think of any other than rational or moral means of gaining their ends. The only threat in which they have indulged has been the threat to emigrate, to leave the farmers to discover their value from their absence.

In some of the counties this threat, in connection perhaps with the necessities of harvest, has induced the farmers to make some slight concession. Thus, in Suffolk and Lincolnshire they have agreed to recognize the unions and the right of the laborers to combine for the sake of their own interests. Having secured this concession the laborers have resumed work for the old insufficient wages. This compromise is, however, only a temporary arrangement, and there is no reason to doubt that large numbers of the younger men will take advantage as soon as possible, of the provisions making and to be made for their emigration. It is a remarkable fact that this dispute between English laborers and their employers appears to be entirely and exclusively an economical question. There is no sign that the sufferers take any interest in subjects relating either to politics or the reorganization of society. It should even seem that the agricultural laborers are conservative in sentiment in so far as they are politicians at all. It is certain that neither French radicalism nor internationalism nor any other dangerous continentalism has found ingress among them. Possibly the dulness of the class and their natural freedom from speculative tendencies may have been their safety. They have also found leaders and friends whose influence may have served to keep them in the ancient paths. Mr. ARCH, himself a local preacher of the Methodist body, has labored to give a religious direction to the wages movement, while as a "true born Englishman" and a firm believer in the superior virtues of his nationality, he may be supposed to have put his followers on their guard against "foreign notions." Moreover, prominent members of Parliament, such as Messrs. MUNDELA, MORLEY and others, zealous friends of the people, have done their utmost to prevent the dispute about wages from becoming either a political or a social question. Be the cause or causes what they may, the great controversy has run its course without exhibiting any of those communistic developments which have given rise to so much anxiety and trouble in France, Germany and Spain; a fact to which the London *Times* lately pointed as sufficient answer to those continental alarmists who predicted that England would be punished for her hospitality to the refugee socialists and revolutionists of the International, by the propagation of their heresies among her laboring classes.

A CONTEMPORARY of Catholic sympathies quotes an interesting paragraph concerning the Pope's health from a Roman letter in a Florence journal. We are told that Cardinal ANTONELLI lately summoned into his presence the three physicians who attend His Holiness, and conjured them as they felt their responsibilities, to inform him exactly what they thought of their patient's condition. In reply they all declared that neither the fever from which the Pope suffers nor his diminished strength gave them any particular concern, as the fever had come and would probably go away with the season, and his debility was not greater than it had often been before. On the other hand, the doctors said they would not conceal from his Eminence how much they felt concerned about certain cerebral symptoms to which their patient was subject. Thus, whenever the fever comes upon him, he falls into a state of delirium, hallucination, visions and mania; phenomena which might excite suspicion of incipient softening of the brain." Precisely thus spake the doctors, if the correspondent was rightly informed. When asked by Cardinal ANTONELLI whether they would like to have some Italian or European medical celebrity called in to consult with them, they replied that if his Eminence desired it they were willing, but that they did not think the step urgently required, especially in view of the dislike with which His Holiness regarded consultations. The statement may seem tedious, but the health of the Pope is just now a subject of particular interest, and the statement is vouched for as derived from a trustworthy source.

PERSONAL.

It is said that the recent illness of the German Crown Prince was caused by poison, administered by some unknown person.

The failure of the colored cadet Smith at West Point is offset by the success of Edward A. Bouchet, a full-blooded negro, who has just graduated at Yale the fifth in his class. He was a remarkably fine scholar and was popular with his classmates.

Miss Lavinia Goodell, lately connected with Harper's *Bazar*, has been admitted to the Bar as a practicing attorney at Janesville, Wisconsin, after passing a very creditable examination. Miss Goodell is the first woman admitted to the Bar in that State.

It is well known that the Pope is extremely fond of music. A celebrated German pianist, Sulzer, who is a Jew, while on a visit to Rome recently, was invited by the Holy Father to play for him, which he did, much to the Pope's satisfaction. When about to take his leave, His Holiness raised his hand to give the usual Catholic blessing. Sulzer jumped back in holy horror, exclaiming: "Why, I am a Jew!" "Ah, well," said Pio Nino, with his ready good humor, "let me, then, bless you simply as an old musician, and thus we will both save our consciences."

Everybody will have a feeling of respect for the brave Rhode Island girl who, being about to graduate at a seminary, last week, refused to accept the appointment of valedictorian because she couldn't stand the expense of such a dress as she would be expected to wear. Her reply to the remonstrance was: "I cannot afford the dress; I shall, in all probability, never have occasion to wear it after I leave school; I need books and other helps to further culture, and I must choose between books and the dress. I choose the books." And so some other girl of less scholastic merit delivered the valedictory.

Chicago has a beggar, a woman, who is fast becoming a local favorite, and whose musical attainments are of no mean order. She is described as being a swarthy-looking creature, with hair as black as night, flowing down below her hips, and wears great golden bands in her ears. She carries an organ which she plays upon in musical than hand organs generally are, and as she plays she sings arias from popular operas in a manner which speedily gathers interested crowds around her; her voice, a mezzo-soprano, gives evidence of early cultivation. Occasionally, when she sees about her some few ladies, she bursts forth into quite a thrilling love song. Her operair concert concluded, she reaps a rich harvest of nickles; then, covering her instrument with a green baize cloth, she seats herself on the curbstone, buries her face in her hands, and for several minutes is immovable. No one knows who she is, where she came from, or whither she goes. With nightfall she disappears, no one knows where.

OHIO NEWS.

Ophir furnace, Jackson county, has gone into blast.

Hon. E. T. Tappan has resigned the Presidency of Kenyon College.

Van Wert county has decided by a large majority to build an $80,000 Court House.

The Methodists of Warren have dedicated a $55,000 church, and raised $1,500 more than its cost.

Three of Harrison county's oldest and best known citizens have died within a few days past, Samuel Adams, James McFadden and Franklin Carson.

The Bucyrus *Journal*, after a careful survey of the whole ground, says it "cannot understand how any friend of temperance can agitate for 'no license.'"

Mr. Bowen, editor and Proprietor of the McArthur *Enquirer*, has shown his enterprise by erecting, "on his own hook," seven miles of telegraph wires between McArthur and Zaleski.

Canton claimes the largest iron safe works in the country, employing two hundred and fifty-five men. A few days since, six large iron vaults, each weighing probably ten tons, were sold to new stores in Boston. The sales amounted to $40,000.

A young tinsmith named Hermann Rieck fell from the roof of the Sandusky court house, on which he was at work, to the ground, a distance of eighty feet. Strange to say, he was not killed, though fearfully bruised, and it is even thought that he may recover.

The Sandusky *Register* is authority for the statement that Hon. Edwin Cowles, for many years past and still editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, has received the appointment of Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Cowles has served his party faithfully, and was deserving of this recognition at the hands of the President.

Mrs. Billheimer and Mrs. Hadley, Missionaries on the Western coast of Africa, have arrived at Westerville. They left Sierra Leone on the 21st day of May, and after a voyage of fifteen days, arrived at Liverpool. It is their intention to return to their fields of labor as soon as they have recruited sufficient health and strength. Mrs. Billheimer is a daughter of ex-Bishop Hanby, and wife of Rev. J. K. Billheimer, who has sole charge of Mendi Kikkoo. Mrs. Hadley is the widow of Rev. O. Hadley, who returned a few years ago from the Sherba Mission, in Africa, with impaired health, and soon after his arrival home died.

FASHION gossip chronicles another revolution in Paris. The fiat has gone forth and the lofty top-knots that have been so long endured are to give way to a return of the looped, drooping braid hanging low upon the neck. Not two braids, however, as of old; only one thick one is to be worn, looped at the end and tied about half way up with a bow of black ribbon. The front hair is worn parted and perfectly flat or slightly crepe, and with the coronet plait gone round the head somewhat further back than it has heretofore been worn, while the space between the coronet braid and the back hair is filled in with puffs of hair. The style is simple, pretty and becoming, and is already universally adopted by the fashionables.

THE following table, furnished by the Marquette *Mining Journal*, shows the total shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior district, from January 1st to June 25th, 1874:

IRON ORE.

	Gross tons.
From Marquette	118,156
From Escanaba	89,519
From L'Anse	16,500
Total	124,175

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	4,648
From Escanaba	4,096
From Grand Island	3,672
Total	12,75

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the National Banks—Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

[From the New York Bulletin, June 30.]

By courtesy of the Comptroller of Currency, we are enabled to lay before our readers the complete returns of the national banks of the United States reported to the Banking Department on the 1st of May, 1874. These statistics show the state of the banks nearly eight months after the occurrence of the September panic, and by comparing them with the like figures of a year previous, we shall be enabled to judge how far the crisis has affected the condition of the banking interests. The following table shows the resources and liabilities of all the National banks of the United States on the 1st of last May and a year previous:

ABSTRACT of Reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States, at the close of business on Friday, the 1st day of May, 1874, compared with the return dated April 25, 1873:

RESOURCES.

	April 25, '73.	May 1, '74.
Loans and discounts	$ 908,071,474	$919,258,917
Overdrafts	3,992,795	4,088,112
United States bonds to secure circulation	380,763,800	389,248,900
United States bonds to secure deposits	16,235,000	14,890,200
Do on hand	9,613,550	10,152,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,449,146	25,460,460
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	88,815,857	94,017,603
Due from other National banks	38,671,088	41,291,215
Do State banks and bankers	12,883,393	12,374,391
Real estate, fruture & fixtures	34,216,878	38,708,066
Current expenses	7,410,045	7,547,293
Premiums paid	7,559,987	8,080,370
Checks and other cash items	11,425,209	11,948,598
Exchanges for clearing house	94,132,125	94,878,218
Bills of other National banks	19,276,210	20,633,358
Bills of State banks	33,000	24,000
Fractional currency	2,198,974	2,187,186
Specie	16,468,868	32,569,969
Legal tender notes	99,935,287	101,702,930
Clearing House certificates	1,140,000	.....
Three per cent certificates	10,000	.....
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	18,600,000	40,125,000
Total	$1,800,393,280	$1,887,892,736

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$487,891,251	$490,077,101
Surplus fund	115,805,574	125,561,081
Undivided profits	52,415,348	54,351,713
National bank notes outstanding	338,163,864	340,088,649
State bank notes outstanding	1,280,308	1,229,857
Dividends unpaid	1,462,336	2,257,558
Individual deposits	616,982,365	648,286,499
United States deposits	7,880,057	7,994,422
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,425,750	3,397,688
Due to National banks	120,631,926	135,540,418
Due to State banks and bankers	35,039,433	48,093,924
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,403,043	4,581,429
Bills payable	7,009,128	4,772,666
Total	$1,800,393,280	$1,887,892,736
Number of banks	1,882	1,919

This comparison shows progress or improvement in the condition of the banks, in nearly every aspect, within the twelve months during which the panic occurred. The number of banks was increased from 1,882 to 1,919, and their capital from $487,891,251 to $490,077,101. The best evidence that the banks have not sustained any important losses is afforded by the following statement of the amount of the "surplus fund" at the period nearest to May 1 for the last four years:

May 1, 1874	$125,561,081	Increase..$ 9,755,507
April 25, 1873	115,805,574	Increase.. 11,403,049
April 19, 1872	104,312,525	Increase.. 6,692,425
April 25, 1871	97,620,099	

The increase in the surplus fund is not quite equal to that of last year, but it is over three millions in excess of the gain in the year ending April 19, 1872. The amount of national bank notes outstanding was increased only $1,924,785 during the year, the amount on May 1st being $13,911,351 below the sum authorized by law. This does not show a very great desire on the part of banks to issue circulation—a fact that may be accounted for by the depression of business subsequent to the panic. In the "individual deposits" there was an increase from $616,982,000 to $648,300,000; while the loans and discounts stood only $11,200,000 higher. This ratio of increase is not equal to what occurred in the preceding years, as will be seen from the following comparison:

May 1, 1874	$919,258,917	Increase..$11,187,443
April 25, 1873	908,071,474	Increase.. 67,092,057
April 19, 1872	841,029,414	Increase.. 65,066,823
April 28, 1871	776,005,591	

The condition of the reserves is in very striking contrast to that existing a year previous, as will appear from the following analysis of the reserves of each of the three classes of banks:

CLASS I.—COUNTRY BANKS.

	May 1, 1874.	April 25, 1873.
Number of banks	1,751	1,732
Reserve required	$ 77,801,493	$ 77,281,146
Reserve held	112,343,450	105,396,262
Excess over legal reserve	34,899,177	28,460,176
Percentage of reserve	21.7	20.5
Composition of reserve—		
Due from redeeming agents	$ 60,112,230	$59,011,321
Specie	5,431,005	1,567,149
Legal tenders	47,613,805	45,202,852
United States certificates of deposit	2,480,000	1,895,000
Three per cent. certificates	.....	10,000

CLASS II—BANKS OF REDEMPTION—CITIES OTHER THAN NEW YORK.

	May 1, 1874.	April 25, 1873.
Number of Banks	177	179
Reserve required	$ 70,841,156	$67,520,753
Reserve held	88,258,755	71,851,516
Excess over legal reserve	12,417,599	4,330,763
Percentage of reserve	29.4	26.5
Composition of Reserve—		
Due from redeeming agents	$ 33,609,031	$29,771,577
Specie	4,211,157	1,762,475
Legal tenders	33,983,577	32,027,464
United States certificates of deposit	11,515,000	7,000,000
Clearing House certificates	.....	670,000

CLASS III.—NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

	May 1, 1874.	April 25, 1873.
Number of banks	48	49
Reserve required	$ 58,710,528	$47,380,659
Reserve held	70,571,985	47,286,772
Excess over legal reserve	11,261,457	.....
Deficiency of reserve	.....	693,887
Per centage of reserve	29.8	24.7
Composition of reserve—		
Specie	$ 23,642,904	$18,088,251
Legal tenders	20,100,000	24,025,251
U. S. certificates of deposit	20,120,000	9,475,000
Clearing House certificates	.....	700,000

In the case of each class of banks there was an increased amount of reserves required, but the gain on the reserves actually held exceeded these augmented requirements. The country banks held 6.7 per cent., or $34,836,177, above the legal requirements; the banks of the redemption cities, exclusive of New York, had an excess of 4.4 per cent., or $12,417,609; and the New York city banks 4.8 per cent., or $11,261,457, while at the same time last year the New York banks showed a deficiency in reserves of $693,267. The amount of legal tenders and legal tender certificates held by the New York banks was $46,300,000, against $34,000,000 a year previous, and the specie was $10,600,000 higher.

The remarkably strong position of the reserve accounts for the prevailing extreme ease in money; and the like condition of the country and redemption banks suggests a probability that the deposits of both these classes of banks in this city will not be drawn upon so largely as usual during the approaching crop movement, with probably a continuation of comparative ease at this center through the fall; and the more so as the changes in the reserve has now got into a condition will further augment by some millions the surplus beyond the legal requirements.

SAN FRANCISCO is contemplating an Exposition which will be one of great value and usefulness. It is to be an industrial exhibition of Pacific coast and trans-Mississippi products and manufactures, and to it the entire western coast of South America, as well as Japan, China, the Sandwich Islands and Australia will send contributions. The date is not yet fixed. The Pacific coast of the United States and the countries adjacent are especially rich in their natural and agricultural resources, and an exhibition of these on a grand scale, together with their progress in manufactures, should be an important occasion not only for the Pacific States and Territories, but for the whole country. Rightly managed, it can hardly fail to be a valuable success.

FASHIONS FOR JULY,

Life in the Country and Life in Town—Summer Dressing in and Out of Doors.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 1874.

How good it is that our lives are mostly ordered for us, that we are obliged to do things because it is best to do them, and there is therefore hardly an alternative, else we should be forever drifting about in unknown seas without rudder or compass.

How to take a summer holiday? is one of those questions which annually torment thousands of people, and to which few of them find a satisfactory answer. Those who are obliged to study economy think that *that* is the trouble, and that if they could only spend money enough, there would be no difficulty in making a choice. But people who have plenty of money find it just as hard to make up their minds what it is they want to do; they are as tired of the monotony and sameness of fashion and luxury as many others of their struggles to preserve the average show of respectability.

Probably the real reason of this universal feeling of indecision and discontent is in our habit of looking for change, in novelty and excitement, conditions which cannot in their very nature be permanent or satisfying. A healthful life is a regular life, and necessarily somewhat "slow," and a healthful change is that which supplies something of which we do not get enough, and thus assists in restoring an equilibrium of forces.

FASHIONABLE COUNTRY LIFE.

Grand old country homes in which something of the state was preserved which distinguishes the old manorial homes of England, are dying out, and fashionable life in the country clusters around monster hotels. This is necessarily the case, because of our laws of equal division of property—no one member of the family is able to support the honor, dignity and state of the family, and so after a few years of possession, and before the gloss of newness has worn off, before the oak of the dining-room has taken on a darker tint, or the trees have fully grown, it passes out of the possession of its first occupants, and those who knew it, know it no more.

Nearly all the fine country residences of a quarter of a century ago or more, have fallen into decay or have been divided up into lots to suit purchasers, so that country visiting life upon a grand and hospitable scale is almost unknown. Our villas are crowded and uncomfortable and gingerbready, and the style of living so comparatively restricted that the visitor always has the uncomfortable feeling of interfering with the family washing or some other regular and not-to-be-set-aside proceeding.

It is this restriction, this subordination of freedom and comfort to certain kitchen rules and despotisms, which adds another attraction to hotel life. There, at least, one knows nothing of the exactions of Biddy the cook or Katie the chambermaid; the army of white-capped officials in the back offices awakens the feeling of interfering with the family washing or some other regular and not-to-be-set-aside proceeding. confidence in the fact that hot rolls, broiled steak, omelette, corn bread and good coffee will always be forthcoming is therefore complete and profound.

Co-operative life of this description is already an enormous fact in this country, and promises to increase until it absorbs a much larger part of the population than it does at present. Old-fashioned ideas about children have interfered to some extent with a realization, to many, of this earthly paradise, but women have learned to manage the matter of increasing population as well as they do in France, children will be no longer an obstacle to life in a first-class hotel.

CITY ATTRACTIONS IN JUNE.

It is only now, and barely in time to escape the noise and confusion of the Fourth of July, that some of the best known families, leaders in the world of fashion, have left the city and betaken themselves to the quiet of rural homes or the gayeties of the seaside or inland summer resorts. New York is not without attractions of its own in June, and this year the brief re-appearance of Salvini has been added to the increasing *eclat* of the Jerome Park races, to the greenness and freshness of the Central Park, and to the profusion of delicious Jersey strawberries.

After June everything in the city is city has a limp and dirty look. People who are obliged to remain, saunter along the shady side of the street with an aimless look, as if they had been lost and no one had thought to look for them; but though June nights are cool, starch retains its natural properties, and respectable fathers of families still present a staid and dignified aspect, as if life had not lost all its value to them.

The Jerome Park races have been dignified by the presence of more than the usual number of English drags and four-in-hands; also, by the attendance of several parties of fine English equipages and pretty ladies, who made free comments and attracted attention by a not exactly eccentric but still peculiar and insular style of dress. The skirts of the dresses were longer than are usually worn upon such occasions by American ladies, the bonnets and mantles were larger and looser, the colors had less relation to each other, and the different parts of the costume had an appearance of having been purchased at different periods in the world's history.

There were not many noteworthy toilettes that I observed, though there were some very handsome ones. The newest were black, with cuirass bodices, striped in velvet, or the basques of black lace and puffed grenadine, or beaded lace lined with silk and alternated with bands of black silk.

A favorite costume, of which there were many representatives more or less distinguished, consisted of polonaise and skirt of yellowish white summer camels hair cloth, trimmed with guipure lace insertion and bordering to match, and mounted with broad velvet loops and bows. These elegant costumes are worn over black silk skirts more or less trimmed, or over violet or gray, but in that case the bonnet, gloves and parasol must harmonize with the silk tint. It should be understood, however, that white or black is used for the gloves, the gloves should be several shades paler in order to preserve the appearance of delicacy and refinement, and that a lighter tint for gloves should always be preferred to a darker one. This rule is not generally observed in the drabs and grays now so much used, and the neglect detracts from the appearance of an otherwise complete *ensemble*.

A fan suspended from the belt by ribbon or a chatelaine is now part of the regular equipment, and the richly colored India fans are preferred to all others, though many of the delicately painted Watteau styles are to be seen.

The most noticeable toilettes were of pale *ecru* silk canvas over very light blue silk skirts covered with narrow flounces. Leghorn hats trimmed with black velvet, long white plumes and turned upon the sides with a mass of blue forget-me-nots, were worn with them.

Of course, English embroidery in the form of open-worked polonaises was to be seen, and a very handsome one was worn over a white figured silk picked out with chocolate colored velvet most effectively. Another showed vest, shirt, broad sash, cuffs and English collar of black velvet, and was accompanied by a hat of English straw trimmed with yellowish lace, old and precious, black velvet and a wreath of blue ragged robins.

A HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The quantity of flowers worn upon ladies' hats and bonnets at the present time is something marvellous. There is a flower rage, a rose and lily epidemic, and everyone has caught it. Summer capotes consist of a cap crown of silk and lace, or lace and crepe, encircled by a broad band of flowers en masse. The trinity of roses has given place to wild wood sprays and clustering grasses to bunches of field flowers or mosses of bridal wreath or trailing myrtle.

The small fruits are also largely represented, very pretty hats of white chip with drooping indented brim are bound with black velvet encircled by a scarf of gauze, and ornamented at the back with great bunches of cherries or red and white currants.

WHITE ORGANDY DRESSES.

The races at an end, and Salvini departed, the flitting becomes marked and rapid. Every carriage that rattles along the streets has a big trunk strapped on before and another big trunk strapped on behind, and each of those trunks contains at least one white organdy dress, which, with its ribbons and lace, is, this season, considered a most important item in the outfit. White toilettes—it is some satisfaction to know—have at last been remanded back to the region where they belong, indoor and evening or country wear for young girls. White dresses in the glare of sunlight, upon a grown woman, are always out of place, and as the exigencies of dirty streets and an uncertain climate rarely admit of proper accessories, the effect is never good; but for evening or indoor wear in the midst of flowers and greenery, it is a different thing. Then white, particularly clear white, becomes soft and inspirational, quite in harmony with the poetic beauty of the scene.

The simple white organdy dresses are of very clear, fine muslin, and are made with two skirts and jacket or cuirass bodice. The underskirt has a flounce headed with wide Valenciennes insertion, and a wide Valenciennes not infrequently falls below the flounce. The upper skirt is bordered with wide insertion and lace. If the body forms a jacket, the vest, cuffs, small pockets and inner standing collar are of pale pink, blue, green or tea-rose silk covered with lace, as is the sash also; but if the cuirass bodice (which is simply a plain, close fitting, sleeveless basque) is employed, it is made of alternate stripes of gathered muslin and silk, or muslin covered with lace insertion, and the sash is made three yards long to match, the rounded ends having deep ruffles of lace.

THE FASHION OF THE HOUR.

Dress may now be considered to be divided, in an arbitrary manner, into dress costumes for the street, full dress toilettes for the drawing room, and *negligé* for the house.

The *negligé* costumes—for *negligé* is now the mark! a *costume*—consist of combinations of all styles, and made up in every unobjectionable fabric. Two different colors, the darkest being used for trimming, the basque, the rucking and the lining of the flounces, is *grande mode*, as is also the use of a striped with a plain fabric, the plain material being more profusely used than the striped. The dark stripe in that goods furnishes, as during the winter, the *trimming of the trimmings*, the lining of the heading of the flounces, basques, &c.

Take, for instance, a navy blue foulard. This you trim with three gathered flounces and bind them with striped navy blue and white foulard. At the head of each flounce is a striped lining, turned back and laid over like a fan at intervals, and confined by a medium sized button covered with the plain material. Your overskirt must be of the striped foulard. Your fronts are separate from the back breadths, which are very long and draped in a double pouff. The basque waist of striped foulard opens over a long square vest of the plain foulard, closed with large buttons covered with the plain foulard. It is optional with the wearer to use large white mother-of-pearl buttons. In front the basque is very long. The sleeves are of plain foulard, with cuffs of the striped, while the basque at the back is short and laid in large pleats lined with the plain material.

Silk and silk gauze are preferred this season for the drawing-room. Some combinations of this kind give singular effects, such, for instance, as bronze faille with white silk gauze, the faille appearing in the skirt, while the gauze composes the overskirt and the trimmings of the skirt itself. White silk gauze and all kinds of transparent goods, including the "canvas" and "silk canvas," a very elegant new goods eminently suited for beading and embroidering and, in point of fact, fabricated with that aim, will reign predominant. Faille and foulard of neutral shades, notably ash gray, pinkish gray, greenish, yellowish and bluish gray, with "ashes of roses" and smoked pearl tints are also in high favor, as well as a new color which resembles the shade of raspberry juice that has mingled with cream in a saucer, and which is called *fruit fane*

A great many new fabrics have been issued, the distinguishing feature of which is that they are composed of two sections, plain material being intended for the skirt, and striped of identical color for the overskirt and sleeveless basque waist, or for a polonaise if preferred, the coat sleeves being of the plain fabric. All goods that are decidedly new for street costume, from alpaca to the richest silk—except of coarse black silk—offer this new feature, and even in black combined with white, this novel effect is to be found.

TRAVELING COSTUMES.

Traveling costumes are made without any overskirts, both because of their being cooler and less cumbersome when so made, and because it is just as well for a costume of that sort to simulate the overskirt in the trimming, as it is less expensive to get up, or as the phrase now is, to *build* such a dress without an overskirt than with one.

Light batiste delaine of two shades of gray, makes an exceedingly pretty traveling suit when disposed as follows: The skirt is round, and short enough to clear the ground without any possibility of an inconvenient sweep. The tablier is furnished by flat folds alternately light and dark. The end of each fold is cut into a triangle in which a long button hole is worked, without being cut, with dark silk on the light and light silk on the dark material. On each of these a large mother-of-pearl button is sewed. The other breadths are trimmed with flounces that are alternately light or dark. These flounces are intersected by a simulated overskirt formed by a light flounce that is headed by a dark bias fold. A light vest opens over a dark vest. A small rounded shawl with very long ends, scalloped on the ends with dark gray wool, is thrown over the shoulders and tied once in front, the ends being thrown back and crossed. Gray of two shades is the only color, except beige, that is admissable for traveling costumes. In that peculiar color they are to be seen already very stylishly "built." Some, very elegant, are embroidered, but it is a question of taste whether it be suitable to embroider traveling costumes, or whether it be not best to dispense with embroidery on such dresses.

Beige is *chamois-tangerine*, gray, bluish gray, pale pink, blue and lilac striped Oxford linen are worn. These have yoked collars, undersleeves with deep cuffs, and bosoms like those of gentlemen's shirts. The bosoms have the plaits ornamented by buttons close them, and blue or gray steel. These bosoms are worn under open waists like a vest in sultry weather.

A wrapping which should accompany all traveling costumes is the new gossamer waterproof.

BATHING DRESSES

are very sensible, modest and convenient, and so low in price that there is no excuse for a lady who spends ever so short a period at the sea side, not having one of her own. The suit consists as usual, of trousers and blouse, but the blouse is cut long, belted in broad and firmly at the waist, and, together with the trowsers, forms a neat and perfectly protective costume. Gray flannel or dark blue morreen—which latter sheds water—are the usual goods, the blouse trimmed with white, black, or black and white braid. The cost is from $4 50 to $9 00. A very nice suit of gray, amply trimmed and finished, can be purchased for $5 00. The shoes a dollar more; the white cocoa hat twenty-five cents.

ITEMS OF FASHION.

English embroidery, which, it was said, would be greatly worn, has indeed proved a success. It is used this season upon all fabrics except thick silk, which is, of course, little worn during the heated term, and is a favorite on plain foulard and on faille. On silk and on wool it is worked in silk—as on thick silk during the winter—and on cotton it is worked in cotton. It must be of the same shade as the ornamentation of the trimming.

It is predicted by leaders of fashion that overskirts of the lightest kind of crepe de chine—and there is a newer and lighter style of crepe, called imperial—will be worn over black velvet skirts.

The handsomest glove is of Swedish or Saxony kid, white and made very long, as the daytime this will be worn with all light dresses. They soil very easily, and require to be changed very often. White thread gloves are used for country wear.

Very wide scarfs of China crepe and of silk gauze, to be worn over various transparent materials, take the place of overskirts by being draped in a similar manner and tied at the back or side.

BARGAINS.

It is a season for the gratification of Mrs. Toodies' ruling passion to an unlimited extent. Materials and made-up garments have never been offered at anything like their present price since the war. Polonaises, plain and embroidered, of linen, batiste, goats' hair and *croise* cloth are offered for less than the materials could be bought and the labor paid for. Lovely material fabrics, once articles for use and ornament, are labelled at less than half the price asked for them six weeks ago.

JENNIE JUNE.

RIOT AT A CHURCH.

Disgraceful Disturbance at Muddy Creek, Lancaster County, on Sunday—Two Congregations Attack Each Other with Fence-Palings—A Minister Ejected from the Church Yard.

[From the Reading Eagle, June 29.]

Yesterday there was a most disgraceful scene enacted at the Muddy Creek church, one mile from Adamstown, Lancaster county, in which nearly a hundred male members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations took part. A preacher was bodily carried out of the grounds, the palings of the fence were torn off and used as weapons

as has been already intimated in part, that the Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, so far as it appears, do not seem to have been consulted about the important business transactions of the road for the past few years, and since the Bennett Branch extension was begun, not to be conversant with its details. The business seems to have been mainly conducted by the late President, in direct communication with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company management. This may be more readily understood when it is remembered that the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was solely kept by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was dependent upon them for means and directions in prosecuting the railroad. As before stated, the ten millions mortgage on Bennett's Branch was placed by the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the 7 per cent. bonds were negotiated by or through the Pennsylvania Railroad at, as we understand, eighty per cent, and certain commissions attendant on the transaction were charged to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Before the Bennett's Branch enterprise was put upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad, some eighteen miles of road, at the eastern end of the line, had been built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. That line of eighteen miles (an easy one to build) was turned over to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as we understand, at about $1,500,000, or say twice its proper cost. This will explain where some of the proceeds of the mortgage bonds went.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee might enumerate other things in explanation of the great apparent cost of the Bennett's Branch line, but do not think it useful to pursue the subject further at this time. Your committee believe that a large part, if not all of the floating debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad has been created within the past two years in the purchase of materials and equipment for the road and of properties for its proper operations—all amounting to a sum in excess of the three and a half millions due creditors, other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for those acquisitions of property are so placed as to be covered by the mortgages, while you are left out in the cold.

Your committee think that there should be no hesitation on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to say nothing of their previous liberality, in giving President John Scott all needed assistance to enable him to protect the credit and creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. If the latter can furnish the creditors a bond with a traffic arrangement for its liquidation, and a satisfactory guarantee that the interest will be paid semi-annually, your committee would recommend the creditors to settle with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company on this basis or upon any other whereby an absolute security can be attained free from all contingencies. If this were done and the company relieved from present pressure of its debt, the road, with its first class equipment (in creating which the debt was incurred) and economical management, will be one of the best properties in the country.

Such management may safely be predicted of the present executive officers, one of whom, President John Scott, is also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We conclude by saying that if the President and directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad do not make immediate provisions in some way satisfactory to the creditors, for adjusting and liquidating their claims, we recommend the proper steps to be taken to enforce the payments in all due ways.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. I. BENNETT,
HENRY MORELAND,
REUBEN MILLER,
E. W. MARTIN,
C. C. MORRISON,
Committee.

AN INTERRUPTION BY PRESIDENT SCOTT.

When the reader had come to the portion of the report in which it is stated that Mr. Scott had taken the position of President of the road at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that at the instance of the officers of that road he, Mr. Scott, stopped payment of paper, Mr. Scott interrupted and was heard by the Chair:

Mr. Scott—I beg to say that it is not true that I acted upon the suggestion of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I did not ask their advice as to the payment of paper, but took my own preference and consequently declined to pay any unless all could be paid.

Mr. Bennett—The creditors will remember that we made such information as we had in order to get. It is a well known fact that officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were in the city at the time and that the influence was a fair one that they influenced the action of the President, I have free to say, but further that I have very faith in Mr. Scott's statement.

The reading was then continued and at its conclusion the chair asked what should be done with the report.

Mr. A. Wilcox of Elk county said: I am under the impression that the creditors are not ready to vote upon that. I for one want further time.

Mr. Miller moved that the recommendation of the committee be read again, from the platform and at the suggestion of a gentleman Henry W. Oliver Jr., Esq., again read the report.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Shinas moved that the report of the committee be accepted and that the thanks of the creditors be tendered the committee for their unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Shinas then moved that the report be referred to an Executive Committee of five of the creditors to act in their behalf and to report at a future meeting, and that the said Executive Committee to be appointed by the chair. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Messrs. James I. Bennett, James Donnell, Reuben Miller, Jr., D. Hostetter, John Harper.

Mr. Wm. A. Shinn desired to call attention to some of the statements in the report. He says that the approximate amount of debt has been fixed at the highest point, leaving it to be hoped that the actual amount will be less than stated in President Scott's report. The seeker thought that there was one feature in that report stated as an estimate, being the item of State debt. He also called attention to the statement regarding Mr. Bennett's bonds. He said he desired to say that the actual cost was about $80,000.

Mr. Reuben Miller read an extract from the report of President Scott, presented at the meeting of creditors on the 20th inst., and said at this was the only statement that the creditors had to base their opinions upon. Upon these statements it was the opinion of the committee that the road could be run on fifty per cent. of its earnings and a saving of $250,000 could be made, and on another item $200,000 could be saved. Upon quoted the span, "4 to 1 said" that the road lost heavily by private enterprises. Under the present management, in which every confidence is felt, about $500,000 may be saved. Then, in regard to the trans-shipment of freight, all the statements had been made from roads and against the Valley. Now, however, he understood a better arrangement could be made in the interest of the Allegheny Valley. By this from $100,000 to $150,000 may be saved. These, with other items that may be saved by judicious management, will allow the payment to the creditors of 7 per cent. and leave a balance for the benefit of the debt. Mr. Wilcox made some inquiry regarding the duties of the committee, when Mr. Miller explained that the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad he committee declined it because they would not guarantee seven per cent. interest. The bonds would depend upon the income, and by mismanagement there might be no income, although he (Mr. Miller) declined to do so, although he by no means thought they would.) ey might use the profits in extension, ubles or improvements, with regard to the rer of a drawback of freights. Mr. Miller plained that the Pennsylvania Railroad mpany would allow ten per cent. of the rnings from freight transhipped from the alley road upon the Central and the Philaphia and Erie roads in liquidation of this debt. The holder of these proposed bonds have freight to pay would thus get ninety per nt. in cash, and the balance in bonds.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble again at the call of the Executive Committee.

HE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

he Reorganization—Duties of the New Officers.

On Monday a special meeting of the Board of irectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at their rooms, No. 233 South ourth street, Philadelphia, for the purpose continuing the work of re-organizing the ad.

At a former meeting, held shortly after the ath of J. Edgar Thomson, Colonel Thomas A. ott was elected President, and George B. oberts as First Vice President.

Yesterday the following elections took ace:

Edmund Smith, Esq., to be Second Vice President.

A. J. Cassatt, Esq., late General Manager, to Third Vice President.

Frank Thomson, Esq., to be General Manager place of Mr. Cassatt, promoted to the Third ce Presidency.

John B. Green, Esq., to be assistant to the esident, thus giving the chief executive of e company two assistants, instead of one as merly. The other assistant is Strickland ease, Esq., for many years Chief Engineer d Surveyor of Philadelphia.

The internal reorganization of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been completed the Board, with the exception of the treasury department, which will be filled in a few ks and a new Treasurer will take the ce of Mr. Smith, promoted to second Vice esident. The organization now stands as lows:

President—Thomas A. Scott.

First Vice President—George B. Roberts.

Second Vice President—Edmund Smith.

Third Vice President—A. J. Cassatt.

General Manager—Frank Thomson.

Consulting Engineer—W. H. Wilson.

General Superintendent—Andrew and Rariton Canal—J. S. Wistar.

Assistant to President—Strickland Kneass.

Assistant to President—John P. Green.

The First Vice President will have charge of engineering questions connected with the construction or extension of any of the company's lines, and a general supervision over the accounts of the company, through the controller. He will also be the aid of the President in all matters in connection with roads leased or controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Second Vice President takes charge of the accounts of the company, not only of the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, but of all the lines in which the company has a controlling interest. Mr. Smith will continue to act as treasurer until his successor is chosen, which will be in a few weeks.

The third Vice President will have a general care of the transportation department: also of the freight and passenger departments, and of the rates for the transportation of freights and passengers. He is specially charged with the relations of the company, with competing and connecting railway lines in reference to the traffic, thereby retaining some of the more important of his former duties as general manager, now of detailed.

The general manager has charge of the operating management of all the company's lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie. His duties in this respect are the same as those performed by his predecessor, except that he is relieved of the charge of the passenger and freight department, and all business connected with the taking of rates for the transportation of freights and passengers, these duties having been transferred to the third Vice President.

Mr. Wilson, consulting engineer, is charged with the general care of all the real estate of the company, in addition to his duties in the engineering department, and General Wistar, in addition to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania and Company and of the Susquehanna Coal Company, is charged with the general supervision of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and all steamers and wharf facilities between Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Kneass continues as Assistant to the Vice President and Captain Green, formerly secretary to the 1st Vice President, is made an additional assistant to the President.

All the chief administrative officers or the company under the new organization are well know in Philadelphia, with the exception of the w general manager, Mr. Frank Thomson, although still quite a young man, he s long been on the lines of the mpany. When a boy he went into t company's shops at Altoona for seven years, and acquired a practical knowledge of locomotive construction. When the w broke out Colonel Scott became Assistant Secretary of War, and he called Mr. Thomson to important duties connected with he United States Military Railway service, all of which he filled with great credit. At the close of the war he was appointed Superintendent of the Eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. He remained in that position for about 9 years, when he was appointed Superintendent of motive power and machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines. He has had general experience in all departments of railway management, and is admirably qualified for his new position.

With a thorough organization of trained men in all its departments the new manage- the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 150 miles [illegible]

THE HUNTER WELL

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud—A Singular Contract.

Dr. W. G. Hunter, of this city, and Mr. G. W. McEowen, of Titusville, were arrested on complaint of Mr. John C. Leonard on Sunday last at Titusville, to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud Leonard of his interest in the Hunter well. A great deal of testimony has been taken, but at last accounts the magistrate had not given a decision. Leonard's testimony was to the effect that after the well had been put down, Hunter and McEowen, his partners, kept him in the dark as to its value, reported it "a dry hole," and finally prevailed on him to sell his interest for $2,000—parties in the East, as alleged, having agreed to pay $6,000 for the property as it stood.

W. D. Archbold was next called, and testified: I know McEowen and Hunter; they agreed with me to make the Hunter well a dry hole; the contract was in writing; Dr. Hunter asked me for a dispatch that came to me signed by my brother John; the messenger boy delivered me that message; the first inquiry about this transaction came from New York; what I gave to Hunter was only a part of my dispatch; Hunter said he was negotiating with Leonard; the telegram read: "Will take $6,000 and one acre in fee simple." I never heard McEowen say that he had generated the concern; I told Hunter that I was acting for other parties; he never told me the result of showing the telegram to Leonard; he was in a hurry when I gave him the copy of part of my message; the Hunter well was reported dry; my own opinion was that it was dry; I put the contract in my safe on Saturday night last, but I cannot swear to it; neither Hunter nor McEowen have spoken to me on the subject for months past; my safe would not open with the key; pushed it all right; Hunter said that Leonard was addicted to drinking, and he was not to be trusted; this was before the contract was made; there must be two or three copies of this contract in existence.

The following copy of contract was then handed to witness, which he acknowledged to be a correct copy:

OFFICE OF W. D. ARCHBOLD, commission merchant in crude and refined petroleum.

TITUSVILLE, PA., [illegible] 187.

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W. D. ARCHBOLD,
C. G. HUNTER,
W. G. HUNTER.

Mr. Leonard was recalled, and testified that he was a partner up to March 27th. He did not know when the well started up. He considered they were getting more than it was worth as a dry hole.

Mr. Shank testified that the well was doing 200 barrels a day, and worth $50,000.

For the defense, Mr. Hunter was called and testified as follows: I know John C. Leonard; I agreed in writing to sell him an interest in five acres on the McGinley farm; that contains all the agreement I had with Leonard; no agreement with him outside of this; this is the only paper I had with Leonard; some time in the fall Leonard and I went down to the well; he asked me if I could do what he said he could; told me he could raise money to get us out of it; I came right back and commenced an agreement with McEowen and Lebnard; my object was to protect Leonard and myself; Leonard told me he could not go on; had no money; purchased Leonard's interest for $2,000; thought Mr. Leonard's interest was to have the benefit of contract with Archbold; made this agreement in anticipation of manufacturing the well so I could get money out of it; stopped drilling about the 25th of March; was idle until the 10th of May; after that I had four Tuttles and nothing was done until April 30th; told McEowen I could not raise money and he had better take his interest and he had better see Leonard and tell him he could have his interest back; I heard Leonard say I had cheated him out of his interest in Butler county; saw Leonard from then until I left; told he said he did not say so; told Leonard to get the $2,000 and I would get him back his interest; in the fall or winter I told Leonard I would buy back his interest back if he would get the $2,000; said he could get $1,200; told him to get the money, and we would reverse it; at the Bull's Head House I told Leonard to get the man over here; he could have the interest; he said, "Doctor, I don't believe you cheated me;" next I saw Leonard and Rouse at Pittsburgh; Rouse was there to say that he had generated the concern; I told Hunter that I was acting for other parties; he never told me the result of showing the telegram to Leonard; he was in a hurry when I gave him the copy of part of my message; the Hunter well was reported dry; my own opinion was that it was dry; I put the contract in my safe on Saturday night last, but I cannot swear to it; neither Hunter nor McEowen have spoken to me on the subject for months past; my safe would not open with the key; pushed it all right; Hunter said that Leonard was addicted to drinking, and he was not to be trusted; this was before the contract was made; there must be two or three copies of this contract in existence.

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W. D. ARCHBOLD,
C. G. HUNTER,
W. G. HUNTER.

THE OIL TRADE.

Dr. Hostetter Negotiating with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Behalf of the Pittsburgh Pipe Company.

The Baltimore *American*, of June 30th, says:

An important conference was held yesterday at Camden Station, between Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Warden, one of the largest oil men of Pennsylvania, Judge J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials. The Pittsburgh Pipe Company, as it is known, which is largely controlled by Dr. Hostetter, is at this time engaged in constructing a three-inch pipe line to convey the oil from the oil regions to a terminal point near Pittsburgh. The pipe line commences at Millerstown, Butler county, Pennsylvania, and runs through the oil region, and is at present to haves terminal point at Fairview, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, when the company are now constructing 100,000 barrels of iron tankage. This line will be thirty-two miles in length, with relay stations every five miles. This will enable the company to transport on an average 1,000 barrels of oil per day. The pipeage will be thirty cents per barrel, the same as any other line. When it is considered that it saves cost-effective over the barrel to transport oil from wells to Pittsburgh, this line will effect a saving and give the producers a better price by having their product nearer to market. The line will be in operation about the first of September, and will be in a position to deliver oil direct from the wells to the Pittsburgh refineries. This company are now laying the piping at the rate of one mile per day. The object of Dr. Hostetter is to get the co-operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in having this pipe line from Fairview across the river, and then to continue it down to Broadford, a station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, eight or ten miles from Pittsburgh. At that point the company desire to construct immense iron tanks, so that the oil thus brought direct from the oil region can be run into tank cars and brought directly to Baltimore. Dr. Hostetter came to this city several days ago upon this business, and has also paid a visit to Philadelphia in the same interest. Should the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad be prepared to compete for the trade of the oil regions thus so advantageously offered, there is no reason to doubt that Baltimore will become the successful competitor with Philadelphia for that important trade. The crude oil would thus be brought to the Baltimore refineries, and whilst the refined article could be brought over both the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Pennsylvania Roads to Baltimore, should this offer not be accepted by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the completion of the pipe line to Fairview cannot but be of great advantage to Baltimore, as the trade would eventually reach her by another road.

The first through shipment of refined oil that has yet reached tidewater over the Union Railroad, was received yesterday at Poultney's Canton establishment, being an instalment of 2,500 barrels. This came direct from the refineries of Porter, Moreland & Co. at Titusville, and was carried by the Union Railroad Line. Of this shipment, 5,300 barrels will be taken to Europe by the German ship Sirius, which yesterday commenced loading. The refined oil was received in barrels, the care being constructed especially for their reception, as they are of a pattern never before used here. Messrs. Porter, Moreland & Co. at present refine 1,000 barrels of oil per day, and will increase their facilities. The oil is carried from Titusville to Williamsport, and thence over the Northern Central Railroad to Baltimore. The Union Railroad has made liberal arrangements for the transportation of both the crude and refined oil to Canton, and every encouragement will doubtless be offered to encourage the development of the business.

A SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

Two Dwellings and a Pumping House Burned.

Yesterday afternoon at about one o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 115 South Pittsburgh, by the tinkling out of a fire in the pumping house of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, in Temperanceville, immediately below Wood's rolling mill.

The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace in the pumping house, but nothing is positively known as to that, as there was no person in the building at the time, the Superintendent being at the office, some distance above, and the engineer attending to some work at the tipple. The attention of the two men was first called to the fire by some men on the river raising the alarm. So suddenly had the flames gained headway when discovered, the building was almost enveloped in fire; and the work of destruction went on very rapidly, and almost before the engines could get to the place the pumping house had been completely destroyed. The buildings as we have said, belonged to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, but its pump was also used to throw water into the locomotives of the Panhandle Railroad stopping there.

Adjoining the pumping house was a two story frame dwelling house, occupied by the families of John Glenn and Michael Flynn, employed by Mr. Hostetter, at this time engaged in constructing a three-inch pipe line to convey the oil from the oil regions to a terminal point near Pittsburgh. The pipe line commences at Millerstown, Butler county, Pennsylvania, the very centre of the oil region, and is at present to haves terminal point at Fairview, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, when the company are now constructing 100,000 barrels of iron tankage. This line will be thirty-two miles in length, with relay stations every five miles. This will enable the company to transport on an average 1,000 barrels of oil per day. The pipeage will be thirty cents per barrel, the same as any other line. When it is considered that it saves cost-effective over the barrel to transport oil from wells to Pittsburgh, this line will effect a saving and give the producers a better price by having their product nearer to market. The line will be in operation about the first of September, and will be in a position to deliver oil direct from the wells to the Pittsburgh refineries. This company are now laying the piping at the rate of one mile per day. The object of Dr. Hostetter is to get the co-operation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in having this pipe line from Fairview across the river, and then to continue it down to Broadford, a station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, eight or ten miles from Pittsburgh. At that point the company desire to construct immense iron tanks, so that the oil thus brought direct from the oil region can be run into tank cars and brought directly to Baltimore. Dr. Hostetter came to this city several days ago upon this business, and has also paid a visit to Philadelphia in the same interest. Should the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad be prepared to compete for the trade of the oil regions thus so advantageously offered, there is no reason to doubt that Baltimore will become the successful competitor with Philadelphia for that important trade. The crude oil would thus be brought to the Baltimore refineries, and whilst the refined article could be brought over both the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Pennsylvania Roads to Baltimore, should this offer not be accepted by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, the completion of the pipe line to Fairview cannot but be of great advantage to Baltimore, as the trade would eventually reach her by another road.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 1, 1874.

—The financial legislation of the country is now a fixed fact, and no changes in the law can be made for nearly a year at least; business men all over the country have been hesitating about entering upon new schemes or pushing forward old ones until there was a certainty as to the status of the greenback currency and banking privileges. The uncertainty attending Congressional action retarded business and prevented the usual activity among manufacturers, this uncertainty is now removed and the community should be ready to go to work. If the past has taught anything, it is that the depression following all panics is followed by extraordinary activity; the laws of trade are now the same as fifteen years ago and we may look in the future to results similar to those subsequent to the trouble of 1857.

The past few months has produced excessive caution in expenditures, and in the production of new stocks, and has had a healthful effect in economizing wages and curtailing whatever curtailment was possible.

Capital surely never had a firmer basis on which to build an active employment of its energies.

Weak firms have been weeded out, the standing of doubtful parties has been ascertained and the real strength of our industrial activities demonstrated. It is now the part of judicious and public spirited bankers and capitalits to second the efforts of manufacturers and merchants the regain to profitable trade, we had a year ago.

With the starting of our mills and factories raw material will be in demand, repairs and extension of machinery will make itself felt in the mechanical trades, which again will benefit the iron industries. The stimulus thus infused will raise a more hopeful spirit in the mercantile community and put in motion the wheels of commerce.

If, with the summer languor, our business men will but put on their gathering which now envelopes them, with the results of a most bountiful harvest now coming into market, the fall trade will result in such profitable returns as to put to shame the croakers who now see with despondent eyes the prospect of the future.

—Judging from the tone of the press there is a very great difference of opinion as to the effect of the new Currency law; the majority of the leading journals, authorities on financial matters, approve of its provisions. The Boston *Advertiser* would seem to think otherwise, judging from the following, taken from its columns:

"This bill ignores alike the desires of the public and the experience of the past. It throws out of the reserve, as it existed at the date of the last bank return, not only the $26,153,319 already noticed, but $40,980,000 transferred from the banks to the Treasury, as provision for redeeming the very liabilities which are now proposed to cancel. And the latter amount may be taken—not from the balance in the hands of agents, whereupon interest is paid by the receiver, but from the reserve held at home, which, of course, earns nothing.

"The condition of little more than one-half will serve, after all these deductions have been made from it, would be incredible, if arithmetic were not an exact science. The total provision to secure $505,350,234 individual deposits will be only $204,038, or a trifle over 40 per cent. Against liabilities for individual deposits and outstanding circulation to the amount of $604,803,234, there is held under the present plan $88,584,385 or almost exactly 1-14 per cent. But even this ridiculous protection is not entire, for the bill would not go on—and had no money: purchased Leonard's interest for $2,000, thought Mr. Leonard's interest was to have the benefit of contract with Archbold; made this agreement in anticipation of manufacturing the well so I could get money out of it; stopped drilling about the 25th of March; was idle until the 10th of May; after that I had four Tuttles and nothing was done until April 30th; told McEowen I could not raise money and he had better take his interest and he had better see Leonard and tell him he could have his interest back; I heard Leonard say I had cheated him out of his interest in Butler county; saw Leonard from then until I left; told he said he did not say so; told Leonard to get the $2,000 and I would get him back his interest; in the fall or winter I told Leonard I would buy back his interest back if he would get the $2,000; said he could get $1,200; told him to get the money, and we would reverse it; at the Bull's Head House I told Leonard to get the man over here; he could have the interest; he said, "Doctor, I don't believe you cheated me;" next I saw Leonard and Rouse at Pittsburgh; Rouse was there to say that he had generated the concern; I told Hunter that I was acting for other parties; he never told me the result of showing the telegram to Leonard; he was in a hurry when I gave him the copy of part of my message; the Hunter well was reported dry; my own opinion was that it was dry; I put the contract in my safe on Saturday night last, but I cannot swear to it; neither Hunter nor McEowen have spoken to me on the subject for months past; my safe would not open with the key; pushed it all right; Hunter said that Leonard was addicted to drinking, and he was not to be trusted; this was before the contract was made; there must be two or three copies of this contract in existence.

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W. D. ARCHBOLD,
C. G. HUNTER,
W. G. HUNTER.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 1, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	116	116	116	116
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	116	116	116	116	116
5-20's, 1862	114	114	114	114	114
5-20's, 1864	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1865	115	115	115	115	115
5-20's, 1865, new	117	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1867	117½	117	117	117	117
5-20's, 1868	117½	117	117	117	117
10-40's	114	114	114	114	114
10-40's, coupons	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Currency 6s	118	118	118	118	118
New 5 per cent	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Registered, 4s	106	106	106	106	106
Western Union Tel.	73½	74	74	74	74
Pacific Mail	44½	44½	45	45	45½
Adams Express					80
Wells-Fargo Express					87
American Express					57
Erie	20	20½	20½	20½	20½
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central					
Cleve. and Pitts.					
Chicago & Northw'n	42	42	42	42	42
Chicago & Rock Isl.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
St. Paul, common					
Wabash, common	38½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Fort Wayne					
Ohio and Mississippi	26	26	26	26	26
Union Pacific					
Chicago and Alton					103
Terre Haute					15
Hannibal & St. Jo.					20
C., C., C. & I.	19	19	19	19	19
Money					3@4
Exchange					9
Treas. State bonds, old					
South Carolina, April	19	19	19	19	19
Do., July					
Missouri 6's					84

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	97	
Pennsylvania scrip	102½	
Reading	104	
United Railroad Companies N. J.	122	121
Oil Creek	6½	7
Lehigh Valley	57½	
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	85	
Central Transportation Company	45	
Empire	54	
Fan Handle 7s	67½	
Ex-dividend.		

—Hirzard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 15, 1874		
Gold, 30 days for $50	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'kt	at m'kt
Western U. Telegraph	2 @2½	2 @2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2½
Harlem	2½@3	3 @4
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	½@1	1 @1½
Northwestern	2 @2½	2½@3½
Rock Island	1½@2½	2 @2½
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2 @2½
Wabash	1½@2½	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	⅝@1	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I.	1½@2	2½@3

Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares—

6s	$6 25
10s	12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874. }

The week thus far has given us a rather dull trade which seems very much as if we were going to experience the usual cessation of business during the summer months. Some merchants look for an increase of trade, after the 4th. At all events it seems to be the general impression that the present dullness is the result of natural causes and not any indication of danger.

The vagaries of the coffee market for the past six weeks have been the subject of strong animadversions on the part of our Pittsburgh merchants. That article of merchandise, has it seems, been brought under the control of speculators who are now controlling prices, to suit themselves. A fresh upward movement is attributed by many to such a cause as this. If is of course an injury to all legitimate trade, to have a staple article of merchandise so fluctuating in price, and we are glad to say that Pittsburgh wholesalers have done their utmost to give it a steady value, having as little reference as possible to the outstanding and uncertain quotations of the New York market.

The trade movement among our dry goods boot and shoe, and several wholesale houses is rather slow. Merchants attribute this not only to the economy so generally practised this year, but to the fact that they are exercising a strict discrimination against selling on time to any retailers except those of undoubted stability. There are purchasers enough, but in a good many cases, wholesale merchants prefer to keep their goods.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,200
Cheese, lbs	100
Corn, sks	1,461
Wheat, sks	125
Butter, pkgs	40
Bacon, pcs	1,077
Eggs, doz	1,470

The following are the prices of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,574	11,151	18,051
Cheese, lbs	2,305	1,577	2,205
Corn, sks	922	2,926	3,048
Wheat, sks	2,100	2,093	4,193
Rye, sks	186	523	709
Oats, sks	8,425	13,891	22,316
Butter, pkgs	153	154	307
Bacon, pcs	1,250	7,631	8,881
Bacon, tcs	736	1,045	1,781
Eggs, doz	2,100	2,100	4,200

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for June for the last four years:

	June, 1871.	June, 1872.	June, 1873.	June, 1874.
Flour, bbls	25,320	14,976	32,635	35,139
Apples, bbls	1,158	301	1,785	222
Cheese, bxs	8,136	3,643	6,355	5,385
Corn, sks	18,420	16,973	14,922	11

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1874.

CONGRESSMAN G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, declines a re-election, and joins the noble army of martyrs headed by DAWES. The report that BUTLER will also decline is too good, almost, to be true.

EFFORTS are being made to revive the Railway Association of America, which has been in a comatose condition ever since the last general convention, when national organizations were deprecated and the formation of local unions advised.

AND now it is rumored that Attorney General WILLIAMS will soon discover that he has private business suffering from a lack of personal attention, and so proceed to imitate CRESWELL'S example. We hope no one will heedlessly block the way.

HON. EUGENE HALE is at present in Altoona, accompanied by Senator ALLISON, of Iowa. On Saturday the newly appointed Postmaster General telegraphed to the President his acceptance of the position, and will return to the National capital in time to be sworn in on the first proximo.

THE latest defalcation turns up in Henry county, Ohio. It is a Democratic county, and never had any but Democratic officers. The county loses $100,000 by its dishonest officials, as far as ascertained; but as the county books have all been stolen, hidden or burned, the exact amount is still undecided.

EX-GOVERNOR STONE, of Iowa, who has gone somewhat extensively into the hay-seed business of late, is now spoken of out West as the "third party" Presidential nominee in 1876. Unless, however, he wants to come out of the campaign stone dead, he had better fight shy of all other parties except the Republican party.

HOPE springs eternal in the Democratic breast. The Maine Democracy, with 32,924 votes last year against 45,244, talk jubilantly of carrying the State at the ensuing election. If every failure is a step towards success, the Democracy of Maine should be near their goal of triumph by this time. They have traveled long and far enough, goodness knows.

THE trade of England exhibits a very serious decline; the exports for the first five months of last year having been $530,-000,000, whilst for the same period this year they have amounted to only 490,000,000, a recession of some eight million dollars a month. No wonder that that country is anxious for the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

THE latest published report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that for the nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, of the present year, our exports exceeded the imports by $85,725,992, against an excess of imports over exports to the amount of $57,802,148 for the corresponding period in 1873. Such an exhibit is by no means unpleasant to contemplate.

BOTH branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have repealed the prohibitory liquor law in that State, and erected a stringent license law in its stead. The prohibitory law was backed by a strong constabulary, and yet it failed. And still there are some who propose to enter, in Pennsylvania, upon exactly the same impracticable experiment which has just been discarded in Massachusetts.

IT DID not matter so much what financial policy was decided upon by Congress, as that something should be fixed and settled. Therefore removing the feeling of uncertainty which has been so disastrous to trade during the past six months. The people now understand what they may expect in the future, and the whole country breathes freer to-day than it has done for a long time before.

THE State Board of Geological Survey, whose members are eminent for scientific and business qualities, have so far pefected plans for the survey of the Commonwealth that the work can be begun and parties placed in the field within about three weeks. It is proposed that the survey shall be carried on promptly, and that its character shall be practical and popular, whilst giving all due consideration to science.

AN INTERESTING insurance decision has just been rendered by a New York court, to the effect that a betrothal is a sufficient insurance interest to support an action at law. In the case at issue, the claimant averred that deceased was his betrothed wife, and this fact being established, the court held that the plaintiff had an insurable interest in her life, and directed the policy to be paid. This is encouraging news for lovers.

BASS, it turns out, was ineligible to appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The salary of that office was increased during the last session of Congress, and the Constitution prohibits the appointment of any member of Congress to an office the salary of which has been increased during his term. So he will not be taken out of his native pond, but will be left to spread himself as the biggest fish in the waters of Buffalo.

THE imports exclusive of specie, at the port of New York, for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $6,646,571, against $8,447,831 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January foot up $211,153,641, against $213,099,606 for the corresponding period of 1873. The exports of gold and silver for the week were $1,020,310, making, with $34,708,626 previously reported, $35,728,936 since the first of January.

THERE are six colored men in Congress, out of 290; and because no one of the six has yet earned a national reputation, the New York *World* concludes that the colored race is incapable of producing a statesman. As the over ratio is one in the 284 white men in the House were able to earn Congressional distinction, the argument is just as good against the white race. The six colored representatives made as good a showing as the 278 white ones who are unknown beyond their own districts.

THE Appropriations made at the late session of Congress for the year beginning July 1st, are $27,763,787 *less*, in the aggregate, than the appropriations for the fiscal year which is just drawing to a close. This is a large reduction in national expenses, and shows what can be done, in the way of retrenchment, where there is a will to accomplish it. The salaries have not been increased; and the expenses have been so much curtailed that the steady reduction of the public debt can go on, as heretofore, without cessation.

THE New York *Bulletin* says that a banking house, in that city, "who are understood to transact business for a Senator," sold $5,000,000 of gold at 112 before the "memorandum" to Senator JONES was made public, and bought the same amount at 111 *after* the memorandum was published, thus clearing $50,000 by the transaction. It is inferred that the house knew all about the "memorandum" at the time they made their sale, although the public did not. Who is the Senator for whom this house are "understood to transact business?"

THOSE Maryland Democrats are progressing backwards most beautifully. The notorious BEN. HARRIS some time ago announced himself as a candidate for Congress on the platform of the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments, and now comes BOB. MCLEAN, of the same State, to urge his claims for a seat in the same body, upon the ground that from beginning to end of the civil war he was a fierce and untamable rebel. How thoroughly "reconstructed" these Southern Bourbons are!

THE prohibitionists of New York have nominated a full State ticket for the ensuing fall election, and they announce their intention of "pushing things" vigorously. That is to say, they propose to exert themselves to the utmost to throw the State into the hands of the Democracy who, according to their resolutions, "neither pretend, nor with justice could pretend, to favor repressive interference with the rum interest." In this, however, we do not believe they will succeed. The masses of the sober people of the Empire State will remain true to the Republican party.

IN ORDINARY years the reports of the growing crops have a varied aspect, showing a good yield here and a bad one there, and it requires some skill, in such cases, to make up a fair average. This year, however, there is less of this variety than usual. The reports are not all alike good, but they all unite in indicating that this year's crop will be the largest and best, taken altogether, that has ever been gathered in this country. This is the one feature that excites encouragement everywhere, and and leads to the general hope that the good crop will help the country out of all its troubles.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the English statesman, in a recent speech to a body of workingmen on a strike at a colliery upon property owned by him, presented very strongly the right of every laboring man to work for whatever wages he chooses to regard as sufficient, without hindrance from others. The men struck first against a reduction of wages; then four of them went to work at the reduced wages, and the strikers then refused to negotiate for a compromise unless the four men were first discharged. Mr. GLADSTONE was then appealed to, and he invited the strikers to a conference, in which he addressed to them the remarks given below. He does not, it will be noted, censure the men for striking. He recognizes and admits their right to say what they will or will not work for. But he denies their right to coerce others, who differ from them in opinion, to do as they do. He would have every man free to decide for himself what wages he will take, without interference from others. He said:

I say the more wages you can get the better. If they are used well none can have too much, but if they are used ill none can have too little. A question arose in regard to the amount of wages, and, as I understand, four workmen in the pit differed from the majority of the workmen, as they thought fit to accept the wages offered by the company or to make some terms with them and to continue work upon those terms. The majority, in the exercise of their undoubted right—I don't care a pin whether the instruction came from the Central Union or not if they chose to place confidence in it—refused to work for less than what they considered to be the value of their labor, but these men who thought otherwise, though there were only four, had as good right to form an opinion as the majority had; and if we have come in this country to the day when the majority shall endeavor to put down the minority and refuse freedom of opinion to those who are fewer in numbers, in my opinion this country will be one of which I should say the sooner we get out of it the better. I am told these four men committed no other offense except that of differing with opinion from the others. * * * * * I am told they committed no other offense except working upon terms which you thought injurious to your position; but as the allegation stands these four men, for that offense of having worked upon terms which you think should not be accepted, are now in the predicament of having befriended their employers, who are now told to dismiss them, or the general body of miners won't go to work in the pit. * * * *

What right have you to ask that they should demand certain wages? I do not suppose you will deny them the right to work for what they please. What is the nature of your right which you enjoy in common with everybody else? Liberty of judgment and of action, that is the foundation of your right. It is not because you are a greater number, and the others are a smaller number, but because you have a title to liberty, and that liberty which the people of this country won for themselves, and have enjoyed for many generations, is the liberty of the few as well as the liberty of the many; and if one workman chooses to work for nothing in the face of a thousand other men, he has as good a right to do so as the thousand have to say what they will work for. Now, if I understand you, to speak plainly, you deny these four men that right; that is to say, you are saying they shall be turned out of their employment; and I permit me to say you are asking the Aston Hall Colliery Company to do that which, in my opinion, would be mean and dishonorable. If the company had chosen to turn out those men, it would not have been my business to interfere. I have nothing to do with it; but they are appealing to me, and I am bound to say they would have committed a mean and dishonorable act if they had turned out those four men; and I would go further and say that you here present would not have respected them if they had done it. You would not respect a man who, for his own interest, would turn round, to please the majority, upon a few men who had stood by him in the time of his difficulty. * * *

Why should you endeavor to press your opinion upon four men? They may be right and you wrong, or you may be right and they wrong. I do not presume to give an opinion upon that; but as they have no right to interfere with you, so you have no right to interfere with them. Give them liberty, let them exercise their own judgment. You are quite strong enough in your endeavor to keep up the wages, but don't interfere with others who are taking a different course. You will destroy the whole moral strength of your position if you do it. I am persuaded myself that the more the people of this country are accustomed to think upon public affairs, the less difficulty there will be about these questions —the more they think about their own rights, the more they will respect the rights of others, and no man can value his own rights unless he respects the rights of others. I think you know we all require learning in our duties one toward another. The rich have a great deal to learn in their duties to the poor, and employers in their relations to workmen; but depend upon it, workmen have a great deal to learn also, and permit me to say they have a great deal to learn in respect to their relations one to another. * * * * * *

I stand upon the moral and social ground; and I say to you as Englishmen, as men who possess any value liberty, they *have no true value in liberty where a man does not respect the liberty of everybody else just as much as he respects his own liberty.*

A BLOW AT RITUALISM.

At length there is some prospect of Parliamentary interposition for the suppression of Ritualistic innovations in the Church of England. The Bishops at present feel unable to intervene with effect against the abuse. A Bishop may *ad libitum* denounce the objectionable practices or even issue positive orders for their cessation, but if the offending clergyman chooses to defy his diocesan by continuing to exemplify the "true principles of Anglicanism," his lordship is most helpless. The only way in which he can even attempt either to carry out his commands or to punish the refractory clergyman is by due process of law. Litigation is costly in England, and litigation in the ecclesiastical courts is especially expensive. Of the two famous trials to which, within living memory, religious controversy has given rise in England, one cost £11,000 and the other cost £7,000. Certainly it is no wonder that, in consideration of the mere pecuniary expenditure involved, the most zealous Bishop shrinks from such a mode of maintaining his episcopal authority. And perhaps the cost is not the most repulsive feature of the struggle. From the nature of the proces passions are violently excited; the Bishop becomes the object of bitter invective and ridicule, and after all the issue is a matter of the utmost uncertainty.

The last of these evils, the uncertainty of the result, the Archbishop of Canterbury doubtless hopes to avoid by means of the new method for the establishment of which he has introduced a bill in the House of Lords. If adopted, the new method, besides being cheap, might also be expected to avoid at least a portion of the scandal and vehemence of general debate which inevitably attend heretical trials in the ancient courts. The bill provides that any member of a community, whether layman or clergyman may lodge complaint against a clerical incumbent who introduces objectionable innovations into the prescribed ritual of worship, and that the Bishop, on finding the complaint worthy of consideration, shall proceed to examine and decide the question thus raised, In performing this duty the Bishop shall be assisted by a council of four assessors, the dean, the chancellor of the diocese, a master of canon law and a person of suitable qualifications to be selected by the Bishop. In certain exceptional cases only an appeal may be taken to a higher authority, the House of Lords, one may suppose.

Whether or no the bill is likely to become law we do not know. It is, however, certain to be the subject of lively debate, both in Parliament and in the country. The Ritualists are already in arms against the measure, as are also "those false sons of the Church of England, who, while ministering at her altars, are secretly laboring for the restoration of Papal authority in England." Moreover, not a few of the clergy, whose Protestantism cannot be a subject of doubt, are yet hostile to the bill, because they regard its provisions as encroaching on their individual freedom of thought and action. To this class, most likely, the members of the Broad church commonly belong. How the Liberal party will treat the matter remains to be seen, their position perhaps somewhat depending on what Mr. GLADSTONE has to say on the subject. Some allege that the late premier's sympathies are Ritualistic, and that he will resist any and every measure adapted to interfere with the secret Roman Catholic propagandism going on in England since many years. In his early manhood Mr. GLADSTONE was very churchly minded, and his loyalty to the church has probably never wavered. It is, however, absurd to suspect him of anything more than high Anglicanism. Both as an Anglican and as a Liberal he may oppose the Archbishop's bill. The bill the Conservatives are expected to take up and push as a means of increasing their favor with certain sections of the people. Mr. DISRAELI, as LOTHAIR showed, has long kept a sharp eye on the Catholic propagandists, the crypto-Jesuits and their coadjutors for several decades so busy and versatile in their labors among the upper and the wealthy classes, and he may use or try to use the Archbishop's bill as an opportunely presented instrument.

THE important house of DUN, BARLOW & Co., New York, have just issued their semi-annual circular, summarizing the results of their inquiries into the present state of credit throughout the country. They say:

"The effects of the panic of last September have lingered longer than was anticipated by many; but, these effects have been more apparent in restricting trade than in producing disaster. Considering the suddenness and violence of the crisis of last autumn, the commercial fabric of the country has not shown serious signs of disorder, if the number or importance of mercantile failures are to be taken as an index as to its condition. It is a fact, as surprising as it is gratifying, that, within the past six months, there have absolutely been fewer failures in number, and certainly fewer in prominence than for the same period in the average of years. On the contrary, we have had abundant opportunity for observing a very remarkable reduction of indebtedness in all classes, and in almost all sections of the country. It is safe to say that the internal mercantile indebtedness in the country today is not more than two-thirds what it was this time last year. Indeed, so great has the tendency been toward liquidation, that it alone has been as much a cause of a restricted business and a hampered trade as any want of confidence in the stability of the country, or the safety of credit. The fright that the debtor class received in September has had its effect, and the very prominence of the failures that immediately followed impressed deeply a lesson that has been heeded.

"If, then, it is good to be reducing debts—if it is wise to owe two dollars where last year three were due—the six months of dull times which have been experienced are not without some compensation. With this consideration in mind, the future does not wear as gloomy a look as might be anticipated, in view of the almost universally depressed tone of public sentiment regarding the condition of business which has prevailed for some time. It would be idle to deny that the dull trade of the past six months has made some inroads upon the surplus capital of not a few, for expenses have been reduced in proportion to the decline of profits, while the depreciation of values in many departments has been very marked. Many a trader is therefore poorer to-day than he was a year ago. Should the restricted business continue, disaster may follow, and failures be frequent; but it is surely a reasonable expectation that the autumn trade will be a fair one."

The indications are that the country is about entering on a career of unusual business and industrial activity and enterprise of a non-speculative character.

THERE are grounds for believing that the "hard times" of the past six or eight months are at length pretty nearly over, and that although some special interests may yet require additional time for recuperation, the worst is nevertheless past. All the conditions points to a very active and prosperous Fall trade. The crops in nearly all parts of the country are reported good and above the average, and even the cotton crop turns out to be in a much better condition than was considered possible a few months ago. Western dealers and merchants have unusually short stocks on hand, and Eastern manufacturers in all cases except in the panic crisis, were able to dispose of their goods. The export trade for the balance of the year is likely to be fully up to the present standard, and presently, it is hoped, there will be employment and work for all. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that inquiries among the leading departments of wholesale business develop the existence of a very confident feeling as to an early and active fall trade. "The change for the better may be said to have even now set in in some branches, for example, the great hardware, boot and shoe trades, and some descriptions of dry goods. "And the New York *Economist*—a journal by no means addicted to taking roseate views of things, says:

"After a calm and considerate examination of any and every feature that has any bearing either pro or con in effect upon the prospective business season, we are led to express the honest conviction that the season will be fully up to the average, and that though prices are low, the requirements of consumption will compel such a consumptive demand that will tend largely to decrease the supply and render the volume of trade of a more than ordinary profitable character."

REV. DR. MAYO, a distinguished Massachusetts divine, but who for a number of years resided in Ohio, communicates to the Cincinnati *Gazette* a long and able review of the practical workings of the Prohibitory Liquor Law in the former State. Dr. MAYO being himself an earnest temperance worker, his testimony is invested with unusual importance and value. He says, after pointing out the impossibility of enforcing the law in cities and manufacturing towns, how the trade, hunted out of large establishments, takes refuge in a myriad of tenement houses and dirty little shops, bringing men, women and children cheek by jowl with a rum jug, and how, behind these, lurk the multitude of private closets, cellars and homes, where alcoholic liquors are ever present:

"There is, therefore, growing up among the sober, religious, temperate people of the State a sentiment in favor of this policy of repression is overdone all round; that the foreign element of our New England population must be assimulated to ourselves by a more sympathetic policy rather than driven off, in the old English regulation way, into a caste perpetually hostile to our institutions. Unless the people of Massachusetts can learn and practice this gospel of conciliation the State will finally become a new edition of old England; a country rent by an endless war of classes."

It is beyond question that large numbers of the more thoughtful classes of society are everywhere losing faith in the methods of prohibitory liquor laws; and that man who shall devise the statute that would at once promote temperance and public morality, will deserve to be hailed as the benefactor of his race.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Shipping List*, who has just completed a thorough investigation of the great Butler oil district, where seven-twelfths of all the oil is produced, personally visiting every well, comparing its present production with that of sixty days before, and carefully noting the aggregate, states that there are in that district 584 wells, producing 13,861 barrels daily. The production outside this district is 10,000 barrels, making 23,861 barrels as the total daily production for the first half of the present month. The stocks in iron tanks decreased 122,000 barrels in May, and the stocks in wooden tanks at the wells decreased 100,000 barrels, making a total decrease in stock of 222,000 barrels, or more than 7,000 barrels a day for the month. He is of opinion that the present production cannot be maintained more than thirty days longer, after which nearly all the drilling wells will have been completed, and a constant decline will ensue. The wells now being struck are what are called second crop: they start freely, but in a few days decline, the pressure having been removed by the first wells. The territory is now well defined, the limits having been reached on all sides. He believes that a great scarcity, high prices, and extensive search after new territory, must for years intervene before we shall again witness such a production and such low prices, as have ruled for the past two years.

THAT prospective forty-two million deficiency in the Treasury, of which Secretary RICHARDSON complained in his estimate at the beginning of the late session of Congress, is not likely to have an existence. The receipts for nine months, ending March 1, were $216,880,000, and the expenditures $234,580,000, or an excess of $18,000,000. The other payments required to be made before the close of the fiscal year, which occurs to-morrow, are $785,000 for deficiencies, $500,000 for the Louisiana sufferers and $1,250,000 for British claimants under the Washington treaty. The increased receipts this quarter will wipe out all deficiencies except the sinking fund, and go a little way towards that. That amounts to $29,800,000. Congress, in the currency bill, has added $26,000,000 to the receipts of the Treasury. The currency balance is now about $13,500,000. If RICHARDSON'S estimate, that he could pay back the $26,000,000 into the "reserve" and make up all deficiencies, except the sinking fund, is correct, Secretary BRISTOW ought, since his predecessor's estimate of receipts is more than realized, and Congress has given the Treasury $26,000,000, to handle the sinking fund this year very easily. It takes, however, about six weeks to make up a quarter's account, so that we shall not be likely to get an exact statement of the entire year's transactions till somewhere near the middle of August.

WE HAVE already mentioned the fact that the British Board of Trade returns for May show a continued falling off in export trade. Upon examination of the details of the various lines of exports, we find that cotton manufactures, an English specialty, have decreased by export $10,000,000 since 1873; coal, $5,000,000; hardware, $1,250,000; iron and steel manufactures, $15,000,000; and woolen and worsted goods, $10,000,000. Commenting on these facts, a leading London journal says: "He who runs may read; we are losing some of our best customers; when foreign countries buy from us less manufactured goods, excepting machinery for factories of their own, and more raw material, the inference is plain. And our manufacturers may contemplate with dismay that some of the nations which bought most largely from us in the past are now beginning to make their own goods." The significance of this utterance is increased by its candor; the fact of an English paper recognizing the possibility of a displacement of English domination in the markets of the world, being of itself quite remarkable.

THE Democratic Governor of Wisconsin having nominated a man named RYAN to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, Mr. J. R. DOOLITTLE, formerly United States Senator from Wisconsin, denounces the appointment and says that RYAN is a "shyster." J. A. NOONAN, formerly editor of the Milwaukee *News*, the Democratic organ, is also very mad about it and says that "ill-humor, personal ugliness, and malice amounting almost to insanity, constitute qualifications for the presiding Judge of a court of last resort, then Governor TAYLOR has been most fortunate in this selection." Both of these gentlemen are doubtless correct in the character they award to RYAN; but they do not seem to be aware that they have thereby fully justified the appointment in Democratic eyes. It was an ugly, ill-humored, malicious shyster that Governor TAYLOR wanted, and he can congratulate himself that he has found his man, DOOLITTLE and NOONAN being witnesses in his behalf.

THE political conventions lately held in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, called "Farmers' Conventions," were not got up, nor were they largely participated in by, the Grangers. As a body, that organization has kept out of politics, although its members have felt free to take part, individually, in political struggles. As an evidence of how the Grangers feel about an attempt to class them as responsible for political movements gotten up mainly by Democratic politicians for the purpose of entrapping them, we quote the following, passed by the Decatur county (Ind.,) Grange:

Resolved, That as Grangers we deny any complicity with or responsibility for the action of the 10th of June Convention, held at Indianapolis, in organizing a new political party, and in nominating a State ticket for the same; but we fully indorse the action of the delegates of the Fourth Congressional district in withdrawing from said convention.

THE Supreme Court of Maine has just rendered a somewhat important decision relating to the liability of telegraph companies for errors in the transmission of dispatches. Some four years ago a business firm in that State telegraphed to a firm in Chicago by the Western Union line, for ten thousand bushels of corn, but the dispatch was made to read one thousand, and, before the error could be corrected, corn rose, and the firm lost nine hundred dollars. It was a night message, and it was agreed between the telegraph company shall not be liable for blunders was signed, but the court decided that such a contract, being "against public policy," is void, and therefore awarded the amount claimed. We believe that decisions affirming the same principle have also been rendered by the Supreme Courts of Illinois and Wisconsin.

THE United States is by no means the only country which at present suffers from a depressed condition of trade and a halt in the development of industry. According to the latest European mail advices, the situation there, particularly in the iron trade, is fully as bad as it is with us. In England the business seems entirely demoralized. Many failures are reported in the iron and coal trades, as well as in other important branches of manufacturing. The two causes which, in Great Britain, keep the iron trade in a critical state are the high price of fuel and the constant wages dispute. The latest news from the Continent is somewhat more favorable, an improvement in the demand being reported. But at no point can the production of pig iron be carried on at a profit.

A GREAT many business men in New York and vicinity are reported to have lately made over the bulk of their property to their wives. It seems that the panic of last fall and the stagnation of this spring have so unsettled matters in that quarter as to occasion a widespread feeling of anxiety and distrust, and this solicitude has developed a general desire among business men to provide against an evil day to guard against unforseen calamities. They are, accordingly, when they are solvent and can legally do so, making their possessions over to their wives, thus insuring themselves a home in old age, whatever financial reverses may come. It does not look like a very brave or honorable mode of proceedure, however.

THE new Postmaster General is a great improvement upon the old. In fact, *any* one would have been an improvement upon CRESSWELL; but Mr. HALE has positive qualities which fit him for the place, and lead us to hope that he will redeem that Department from the partial disgrace into which it has fallen. He has a serious task before him. The Postoffice comes the nearest home to the masses of the people of all the Departments of the Government; and it needs at its head a man who is able to comprehend fully all the workings of a very complicated machine. CRESSWELL has been a dead failure, and it remains for HALE to show that he is made of better stuff.

THE advanced rates adopted by the fire insurance companies a year or two ago, together with the few fires during the past year, have enabled them to make money, and several companies which were so crippled by the Chicago and Boston fires that they were in despair have now got on their feet again. New companies are being organized in New York and Philadelphia. These will most likely compete for business by cutting down rates, which will naturally have the effect of making the old companies return to something like their former schedule. A considerable reduction in rates may therefore, we think, presently be looked for.

THE tonnage of bituminous coal over the Pennsylvania Railroad, East and West, averages 60,000 tons weekly, and the total for the year, up to June 26, was 1,209,291 tons coal, and 228,298 tons coke, or 1,437,589 tons in all. Each of these tons represents thirty bushels of coal, and the total, in bushels, for the first half of the current year, is 53,137,670 bushels. At the same rate for the remainder of the year, the amount will reach 110,000,000 bushels. A comparison of these figures with the river shipments of the same articles will show that this one railroad carries twice the amount shipped by river from this place to ports below.

THE nominations so far made by the Democrats in this county need give no one any trouble. The nominees are all passably respectable gentlemen, but not one of them has the slightest advantage over his Republican competitor, in point of character for honesty, integrity or ability. This is peculiarly noticeable in the nominations made for the Legislature. There was no struggle made to get these nominations, and if the party has any "best men" in its ranks, it did not, in this instance, put any of them forward. The candidates chosen are of the very commonest material.

THE New Orleans people are becoming rather tired of the little locomotive called "dummy," which they have on some of their city roads. The dummy has a habit of becoming uncoupled from its train and running away and playing smash with everything on its track. There have been several instances of this kind lately, and the last one came very near being serious. A dummy somehow broke loose with a full head of steam on, the driver having just stepped off for a moment before it got under way. It flew down the track like a frightened thing, and soon got a speed of about sixty miles an hour. There was a train some distance ahead of it and directly in its road. There was a passenger car with an old lady and a gentleman in it. The driver of its dummy saw the thing coming like a sling shot from some artillery engine. He had just time to tell his passengers to jump and then jump himself. He got off, and the passengers were put off. The dummy ran into the car, smashing it all to pieces, and then jumping the track turned a complete somersault into the mud at the roadside. The old lady was found insensible, lying fifteen yards in the rear of the overturned dummy. She was not badly hurt, however. The male passenger was hurled off the car, and does not even recollect being jolted. His nose got a severe scratch. They are thinking about going back to horses unless the dummies can be securely held to their work.

A TOAD.

Close by the basement door-step,
A rapt contemplative toad
Has made, all the sultry summer,
His quiet and cool abode;
And the way he bumps and bounces
About on the area stones,
Would break every bone in his body,
Except that he has no bones.

When a man is cringing and abject,
And fawns for a selfish end,
Why they should call him a *toady*
What mortal can comprehend?
Since for resolute independence,
Despising the courtier's code,
And freedom from mean ambitions,
There's nobody like the toad.

I know how strongly against him
Some popular whimsies go;
But the toad is never vicious,
Nor silly, nor stupid, nor slow.
Stupid? Perhaps you never
Noticed his jewel eyes?
Slow? or his tongue's red lightning
Striking the darting flies?

Oh, but the mouth he carries!
To make its dimensions clear,
One longs to describe it briefly,
As reaching from ear to ear;
But that no Professor of reptiles
Is able (so far as appears
In books upon kindred subjects)
To locate batrachian ears.

No matter how stern and solemn
The markings about his eyes,
The width of his mouth preserves him
From wearing too grave a guise;
It gives him the look (no matter
How sad he may be the while
Or deep in profound abstraction)
Of smiling a chronic smile.

His ponderous locomotion,
Though symbolical of nerve and force,
And well enough here in the area,
Wouldn't do for a trotting-course;
Too modest to run for Congress,
Too honest for Wall street's strife,
His principles all anti-bilk—
For aught but a virtuous life.

A hole in the ground contents him,—
So little he asks of fate;
Philosopher under a dock-leaf,
He sits like a king in state.
Should a heedless footstep mash him,
Ingravel absorbed and blent,
He never complains or grumbles,—
He knows it was accident.

No drudging scribe in a sanctum,
No writer of prose or rhyme,
Gets through with so much hard thinking
In the course of a summer-time;
And if sometimes he jumps at conclusions,
He does it with accurate aim
And after mature reflection,—
Would all of us did the same!

But what will he do this winter,
In the wind and snow and hail,
With his poor soft, unclad body
Unsheltered by wings or tail?
He cannot go south, poor fellow,
In search of a milder air,
For spring will be here triumphant,
Before he was half-way there!

But what are his plans for the future,
Or here he intends to go,
Or what he is weighing and planning,
Are things we shall never know.
He winks if you ask him a question,
And keeps his own counsel well;
For in fact, like the needy knife-grinder,
He has never a story to tell!

Elizabeth Akers Allen, in St. Nicholas for July.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hereafter at St Louis, the Fourth of July will be known as "Big Bridge Day."

The song of lovers now an evening is, "We will wander to the (soda) fountain."

It is proposed to erect two extensive asylums for priests banished from Germany, one in England and one in the United States.

These are the days in which to make a liberal use of carbolic acid about your premises.

There must, we think, be a premium on mediocrity and blather in the New York *Tribune* office.

The American pilgrims to Rome are said to have been almost stupified with astonishment at the grandeur of the Papal Court.

Senator Carpenter says he loves the Constitution. Except, he should have added, that clause of it which secures the freedom of the press.

T. Pott is an aspirant for Congressional honors in Minnesota, and as he meets with violent opposition there is quite a tempest in a tea-pot.

Fred. Douglass' paper denounces in unmeasured terms those Republican members of Congress who voted against the Civil Rights bill.

The New York *Sun* may not be the "father of all lies," but it can lie farther and make less out of it than any other sheet in Christendom.

In the convention of Univeralists of Maine, the other day, the committee on ordination was forbidden to make any distinction on account of sex.

An absolute faith in his own powers, and a knack of adapting himself to the coarser emergencies of a political existence, are Butler's only claims to distinction.

Much is just now being said concerning the importance of rehabilitating the South. Its fate is in its own hands. It has muscle and material; what it wants are energy and industry.

A Democratic exchange gives the following decidedly original quotation from Scripture: "A house divided against itself is not a safe roosting place, even for the faithful."

General Banks favors the abolition of standing armies and the edneation of a citizen soldiery as a corps of minute men. Banks wasn't much of a success as a "citizen soldier."

Some two hundred persons in Colorado have signed an agreement to reorganize the Yellowstone expedition, and to explore the Powder river country about the first of September.

New Jersey having gotten its compulsory educational system, is now at a loss how to enforce the law. It isa much easier matter to lead a horse to water than to make him drink.

The English postal system is so thorough that a misdirected letter will relentlessly chase a man from end to end of the British dominions, and never give up till it finds him or his corpse.

An authoritative critic incisively announces that the navy of England as it at present exists is "an excellent museum of aquatic antiquities and curiosities in the marine offensive way."

The publication of the Canadian reciprocity treaty bids fair to create such a sentiment against it as will insure its defeat should it be transmitted to the Senate at the next session of Congress.

In interposing in that Petersburg election, President Grant trampled with the fervor of a wheel-mule on the tenderest emotions of Governor Kemper, and the latter is dreadfully mad about it.

Progress. Miss E. Frances Willard, the Dean of the Woman's College at Evanston, is urged for the Republican nomination to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Illinois.

Some meteorologists attribute the present hot weather to the influence of the comet. If that is so, all good Catholics should unite in petitioning the Pope to reissue the "bull against the comet."

The Democratic clerk of the Democratic Board of Aldermen of Paterson, N. J., has been held to prison for defrauding his fellow-citizens by "raising" several small bills and pocketing the difference.

The counsel under whose advice Beecher seems to be acting is the Mr. Shearman who was so conspicuous as the attorney for Fisk in his celebrated frauds upon the owners of the Erie Railway Company.

A Michigan hen nearly spilt her larynx, the other day, cackling over an egg which weighed exactly three grains! For getting up a large reputation on a small outlay that hen is second only to "the oldest."

A nice place for a pic-nic: Summit station, California, is still surrounded by five or six feet of snow on an average, and in places the drifts can be sounded to a depth of thirty feet without reaching terra firma.

Train says it is only since he ceased taking animal food that he discovered how big a fool he has all along been making of himself. We know several would-be great men who should at once revert to a vegetable diet.

There is a Democrat in West Virginia who believes that the earth is flat and stationary, and that at night the sun crawls into a hole, like a ground hog, and crawls out again in the morning. He expects to be sent to Congress.

LAST month was the anniversary of the memorial financial crash at Vienna in 1873. We learn from our European exchanges that traces of that unfortunate event are not even yet totally obliterated. Sixteen joint-stock companies, forty-four banks, thirty-six Industrial companies, sixteen building societies and one insurance company, representing in the aggregate a capital value of 313,500,000 florins, continue to the present day under the Bankruptcy Court. With regard to other more fortunate establishments, which have managed somehow to weather the storm, the effects of the crash are painfully visible in the quotation of shares. It is scarcely three-quarters of a year since our panic of 1873, and if the longer time has not served to obliterate the effects of the Vienna panic, it is hardly to be expected that impaired confidence here should be restored in the shorter time of nine months.

A MISSIONARY to Upper Burmah says that when a person is first found guilty of drunkenness there he is paraded through the streets by the state executioner, who read the crime at the street corners and lash him with thongs. He is then taken to the high court and flogged more severely, and then sent home. If the offense is repeated he is again subjected to the same punishment and then banished from the country. There would be a dearth of corner-loafers if that law prevailed in this city.

STATE NEWS.

Berks county corn is in tassel.

Altoona wants public drinking fountains.

The Harrisburg tub races will come off soon.

Rain is badly needed in all parts of the State.

A small apple crop is expected in Berks county.

The Rosina furnace, New Castle, is again in blast.

Williamsport's journalistic love-feast is still in progress.

The only active club in Williamsport is the policeman's.

Philadelphia claims to be the healthiest city in the world.

Sneak-thieves are worrying the good people of Lewistown.

A Roman Catholic church is to be built at Petrolia, this season.

Reading will get Lehigh coal over the Berks County Railroad.

The Erie Rolling Mills are now running pretty nearly a full force.

Wilkesbarre claims a new prima donna, in the person of Miss Strauss.

They have found a natural ice house in a mountain in Clinton county.

The Oil City water works, which cost $200,000, is pronounced a failure.

The farmers of a portion of Berks county complain of weevil in the wheat.

Doylestown Agricultural Society lost money by the spring exhibitions.

Charles F. Frick, Esq., Health Commissioner of Reading, died on the 23d inst.

The lumber shipments from Lock Haven since January 1, 1874, are 13,603,000 feet.

The Valentine iron works, near Williamsport, will soon commence operations.

The Girard furnace, Sharpsville, capacity fifty tons of iron per day, is again in blast.

John Ritzel, of Pottsville, was kicked in the stomach by a horse, and died the next day.

Lehigh county's new Poultry Association will hold an exhibition in January next.

Two reporters were baptised in Williamsport, the other day. The bursting of a hose did it.

Footpads stop people on the highway, near Ebensburg, and relieve them of their money.

The pay of the ore miners at Ironton, Lehigh county, has been reduced fifteen per cent.

Price's Harrisburg furnace will resume operations as soon as the necessary repairs are made.

Providence, Luzerne county, upheld its reputation by another prize fight, last Sunday.

Some Harrisburg boys were arrested and fined for calling a grave-digger "devil-catcher."

An old man fell from a load of hay at the Lehigh county poor-house, last week, and was killed.

Frank Gray, aged sixteen, died suddenly on Sunday, at the residence of his father, near Titusville.

Richard G. Nutt, aged seventy-one years, hung himself in Philadelphia on Monday night. Whisky.

An Easton youth, son of an undertaker, helped on the business of his father by committing suicide.

Dr. J. J. Neals, a prominent physician of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, died suddenly on Saturday.

The wages of workmen in the Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg, have been reduced six per cent.

The idiot who points unloaded pistols around, was in Delaware county this week. Usual result—boy killed.

A Berks county horse came to his death by kicking its hind feet into a tree, whence it could not extricate them.

An Easton Sunday shool has an entire class, teacher and all, none of whom have missed one session for a year.

John A. Light is said to head all the balloonists in the country at the present time. They are a light-headed lot, anyway.

Willie Albright, aged two years, played with matches in Philadelphia, and now Willie is all bright in angel plumage.

Fifty fleeces of wool were stolen from Mr. John Roseborough, of North Strabane township, Washington county, last week.

The lawyers of Pottsville will have their annual *fete* on the first of July. Many meet their fate at the hands of the lawyers.

The barbers of Lebanon are to have a Fourth of July celebration of their own. Each shavers are to be allowed to attend.

Alfred Schieffelin, a little boy, was thrown from a horse and instantly killed, at Charleston, Tioga county, on the 22d inst.

Milton S. Brady, late postmaster at Millersville, Lancaster county, has been arrested for embezzling funds of the government.

L. W. Herrington, editor of the *Lycoming Ranger*, is in jail at Williamsport on a charge of printing and circulating obscene literature.

An attempt was made on Saturday night, in Johnstown, to assassinate R. R. Edwards, an employee of the Cambria Iron Company.

E. Y. Townsend, Esq., the President of the Cambria Iron Company, recently buried his father, at West Chester, Pa., at an advanced age.

The Erie Driving Park Association have determined to hold a fair on their grounds next autumn, to be called the Northwestern Pennsylvania Fair.

Colonel Forney will leave for Europe on or about the 9th of next month, to be absent a year. His intention is to spend the most of his time in London.

Martin Leonard, of Lilly's station, Cambria county, attempted to commit suicide on the 23d inst. by shooting himself. The wound will not prove fatal.

Augustus Famous, while rubbing a horse in Norristown, was suddenly seized by the arm, between the shoulder, by the animal, and terribly cut and mutilated.

A nine-year-old son of Andrew Conn,